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French Armored Troops Enter Paris; Nazi Forces Put Up Stiff Resistance; Red Army Speeds Ahead in Romania

ROMÂNI!
Rămășițele Trupelor Germane sdrobite
în Sudul Rusiei caută să scape Fugind pe
Pământul VOSTRU. nemții aduc
Războiul în România Nemții — și
Nu Rușii sunt Dușmanii Voștri.

Edmund Stevens

Sign of the Times in Romania

This sign, photographed by a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor while in Romania in July, was erected in a frontier city. It reads: "Romanians—The remnants of the German troops smashed in the south of Russia seek to escape by fleeing across your soil. Germans brought war to Romania. The Germans and not the Russians are your enemies."

Radiocast by Partisan-controlled station says commander of Germans in Capital has surrendered to Leclerc, leader of French unit sent in by Bradley.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

French armored troops have entered Paris and now are operating there, General Eisenhower's aides have announced.

One report radiocast by a Partisan-controlled station said the commander of the German forces in the city had surrendered to General Leclerc, leader of the French troops. This report is unconfirmed from other sources.

Earlier, it was indicated that General Leclerc had led armored units into the center of Paris against strong German opposition.

Heavy fighting was said to be still going on in some areas. Nazi SS units were described as resisting desperately.

They set fire to the Navy Ministry and the Hotel Crillon and early today the sky was red in the direction of Neuilly and Vincennes.

According to one dispatch, the Germans were entrenched in a triangular area covering the Champs-de-Mars, the Place de la Concorde, and the Champs Elysées.

General Leclerc's troops were believed to be the vanguard of a substantial Allied force headed by General de Gaulle, which was dispatched to the aid of patriot fighters inside the city. The bulk of this force, which includes some American units, is believed to be in the Pont de Sèvres suburbs, six miles to the southwest. General de Gaulle is said to be waiting to make a triumphal entry. Churchbells can be heard ringing in the city over the sound of bombs and shells.

Northwest of Paris, converging American and British Empire forces have reduced the pocket in which disorganized enemy forces are fleeing across the Seine to an area less than 15 miles in depth.

RAF pilots said it appeared that Marshal von Kluge was preparing his next stand along the Somme-Marne line.

There has been no further word of General Patton's spearhead which swung around Paris beyond Sens.

In southern France, troops of General Patch's Seventh Army have opened a heavy attack on four remaining enemy strong points in Marseille after capturing two German generals and 5,000 prisoners.

Other troops have captured the famous resort city of Cannes and near-by Grasse in a push eastward from the center of the beachhead. It remains to be seen whether this is the opening of a drive to the Italian border, to which thousands of Nazis are said to be fleeing.

Somewhat balancing the continued swift progress in France is the news that the Nazis have greatly intensified their robot-bomb assaults on London, perhaps with heavier missiles than used heretofore. A British Government statement says the bombs are causing "heavy casualties" and "shocking damage to property."

Meanwhile, the Nazis have announced a shakeup in the Hungarian Cabinet because of "political tensions" arising from events in Romania. Details are lacking.

And Soviet armies are pushing deeper into Romania and Bessarabia with something approximating blitz speed in an effort to capitalize on Romania's defection before the Nazis can reorganize their Balkan defenses.

In 24 hours, the Russians have taken 25,000 prisoners and more than 550 towns and villages, including Chisinau, the Bessarabian Capital. Red Army troops are 35 miles from the Galati Gap and less than 100 miles from Ploesti.

To add further to Germany's woes, General Eisenhower's Headquarters has just announced that production of finished oil products for the Reich was reduced an estimated 49 per cent by Allied air bombardments during May, June, and July.

Paris:

In spite of the fact that the French 2d Armored Division is operating inside the city, fighting

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Wallace Starts N. E. Tour; Romania Declares War? Nelson Still Heads WPB

The World's Day—August 25, 1944

New England: Wallace Studies Postwar Hopes

Vice-President Henry Wallace began a New England tour today to learn at firsthand the postwar hopes and aspirations of the people of the region. [Page 2.]

Bids on the construction of the foundation for two additional 7,000-foot runways at Logan International Airport were requested today by the State Public Works Commission. The bids will be read Sept. 26. Work on the new contract is expected to begin on Oct. 15.

New England shoe manufacturers told of conversion and cut-back procedure at meetings in Boston and Brockton with officers of the Boston Quartermaster Depot, which has handled 80,000,000 pairs of Army shoes since Pearl Harbor. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Romania Declares War on Germany?

Romania has declared war on Germany according to the Cairo Radio quoting the Bucharest Radio.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill had a 48-minute private audience with Pope Pius XII, it was announced today. The Vatican announcement stated that "many essential questions were touched upon relating to important problems of the present hour." The Premier afterwards left Rome.

The Greek Government has demanded Allied occupation of Bulgaria "as a guarantee for execution of the sanctions that will be applied on her," and "punishment of Bulgarian rulers and military chiefs and all who have committed crimes against the population of Macedonia and Thrace."

Peace terms for Bulgaria are under official consideration in London and Washington, it was reported in authoritative London circles. A representative of the Bulgarian Government submitted Bulgaria's proposals through the British Ambassador to Turkey, it was said. Russia, not at war with Bulgaria, is being kept informed.

The Soviet Foreign Office has notified the Australian legation in Moscow that it can no longer recognize Australia as the protecting power for Polish interests in the Soviet Union, because of the establishment of official relations with the Polish Committee of National Liberation. The Australian Legation assumed its responsibilities, with Russian consent, in April, 1943, at the request of the Polish Government in London.

Washington: Nelson Retains WPB Chairmanship

President Roosevelt said Donald M. Nelson still is chairman of the War Production Board but added that he could not say now whether Mr. Nelson would be in the same job when he returns from a special assignment in China. [Lieut. Commander J. A. Krug named temporary head of WPB: Page 3.]

The Army "tentatively" looks to Oct. 1, 1944, as the date for the end of the war with Germany, Chairman Woodrum (D) of Virginia, of the House Postwar Military Policy Committee said. Mr. Woodrum interposed the statement at a hearing at which Admiral James H. Irish, inventory control officer for the Navy, indicated the Navy expects to be fighting in the Pacific through 1945.

The first President of Iceland, Sveinn Bjornsson, was welcomed by President Roosevelt and other U. S. officials at the White House where he had dinner and stayed overnight. He is to be quartered in Blair House, Government residence for foreign dignitaries.

Civilians are asked to abandon Labor Day travel unless their trips are directly connected with the war, Col. J. Monroe Johnson, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, announced.

Americas: Argentina Arrests 18 in Spy Ring

The head of a German spy ring in Argentina, a German radio specialist, as well as 17 other persons were arrested on charges of espionage, Argentine police said the ring was directed and financed by the German Embassy but operated independently since relations were severed with Germany.

Argentina has presented 100,000 tons of wheat and 5,000 tons of meat to the people of France, the Argentine Government announced. The food is going to be put at the disposition of French authorities in the Buenos Aires port.

Roosevelt Contacts Willkie, Who Seeks to Delay Parley

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—President Roosevelt told his press conference today that he has been in touch with Wendell L. Willkie, his opponent in 1940, who has to date maintained an aloof position between Republican and Democratic candidates since his own campaign ran aground in Wisconsin last spring.

Earlier reports of communications on the part of the White House to Mr. Willkie brought a "technical" denial from President Roosevelt. However, the reports were based on evidence which appeared conclusive to correspondents familiar with the state of affairs, and information of a new Roosevelt approach to Mr. Willkie has also now become available.

In answer to a direct question Mr. Roosevelt explained that he sees lots of people privately and that he had been in private contact with Mr. Willkie.

Mr. Roosevelt, to further ques-

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—Continuing to avoid taking sides in the presidential campaign, Wendell L. Willkie again reiterated today his wish to postpone any discussion of foreign or domestic policies with either President Roosevelt or Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican nominee, until after the election.

Following close upon the heels of President Roosevelt's remarks at his press conference in Washington this morning that he wanted to talk over the situation with Mr. Willkie, the 1940 Republican standard bearer, who piled up the biggest popular vote any Republican or any defeated candidate for President ever received, issued a brief formal statement in which he said:

"It is true that Mr. Roosevelt has written to me asking that I confer with him. Naturally, I would much prefer that no such conference occur until after the election, but if the President of the United States wishes to see me sooner, I shall, of course, comply."

Willkie Stand Unchanged

Mr. Willkie's statement hews close to the policy line he has followed since the Democratic and Republican conventions in Chicago.

It will be recalled that Governor Dewey tried to reach Mr. Willkie at midnight Aug. 19 to ask him to come to Albany to confer with him and John Foster Dulles, chief Dewey adviser on foreign affairs, prior to Mr. Dulles' conferences with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Republican congressional leaders in Washington. Mr. Willkie had retired when this telephone

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Weather Predictions

Clear—Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Changes in Allied Shipping Situation

Big changes in the shipping situation are coming about as more and more ports fall into Allied hands and as the Allied navies gain more complete ascendancy in the Atlantic and Mediterranean.

One great gain to the Allies will be the releasing of important naval units from western waters for concentration of overwhelming naval force against Japan in the Far East.

This situation is examined in detail by The Christian Science Monitor's naval expert, Capt. Frederick L. Oliver, U. S. N. (retired) on the first page of the second section.

'No Gas' Signs Dress 90 P.C. of City Stations

Ninety per cent of Boston's filling stations were dry of gasoline today, and oil men estimate it may be another full week before relief from the drought may be expected.

The shortage is admitted to be just about the worst the Greater Boston area has ever experienced. Many gasoline stations have had no deliveries since a week ago. Most stations have gone three days without fresh supplies. Autoists reported having to visit as many as ten stations today before they could find one that had any gas.

The reason for the shortage is the accelerated pace of the war in the European Theater. The East Coast is giving up its gasoline supplies to that battlefront.

Pleasure Cars Come Last

What gasoline remains here after the military have made their demands must go first to the farmer, next to the transportation industry, the operators of trucks and busses. What is left is available for the individual motorist, but at present it isn't much.

"It looks," said one oil company executive today, "as though the poor old A-card holder is getting the worst end of the deal again, but there is no way to arrange things any differently. Pleasure driving, even individual necessary driving, has got to come last when we have a shortage as severe as this one."

Filling station operators no longer call in to the supplier when they get out of gasoline, one company reported. They know now that they will get their fair share and that there is no use complaining. In accordance with what is known in the oil industry as "Directive 59," every large gasoline supplier receives a portion of the gasoline supply based on the share of the total oil business he did in 1941.

How Directive Works

If, for instance, one company did 10 per cent of the local business in 1941 and another company did 8 per cent, they will get the same percentage of the oil available in the area today.

"We live from day to day," one oil man said. "We might have a

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Paris Slip-Up Fails to Dim Enthusiasm; Allies in Rush to Trap Nazis at Seine

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 25—Two developments today are in large measure helping to counter the disappointment and puzzlement here over the confusion in Paris following the premature announcement of the Capital's liberation by French Forces of the Interior.

One is the news that Gen. Leclerc's Second French Armored Division has reached the center of Paris.

The second is a formal Anglo-French agreement assuring France its full share in armistice and peace plans, and providing for the earliest handing over of the civil administration of France to the French themselves.

Today Supreme Headquarters made its first positive contribution to solving the mystery of Paris by announcing that elements of the Second French Armored Division had entered the outskirts of the French Capital.

Further headquarters information, which appears since to have

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What Went Wrong in Paris? Page 7.

Rule Set in Motion In Liberated France

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 25

Arrangements to administer liberated France until the French people choose a permanent form of government went into effect today, the State Department announced.

These arrangements were set in motion through an exchange of letters between General Eisenhower, as Commanding General of Allied Forces, and General Koenig, Commander of the French Forces of the Interior.

They deal with administration of civil affairs and related matters.

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the Allied Invasion Forces

LONDON, Aug. 25 — Allied armies are employing the swiftest techniques of modern warfare, from air-borne bulldozers to quarterback split-second decisions, in their drives east of Paris and in the race to close a new and bigger trap in Northwest France on the battered German troops retreating toward the Seine.

The speed of the Allied advance has required the development of a whole new lightning technique of engineering, bridge-building, airfield laying, supply hustling.

This is true for Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's eastward-racing spearheads, for American armored columns rumbling down the lower bank of the Seine, and equally requisite with advancing British and Canadian troops pushing northeastward up the coast toward Le Havre.

Swift Daily Advances

While the Battle of France as a whole is unfolding directly according to the excellent over-all strategy conceived months ago by the Allied high commanders, yet the swift daily advances are requiring quick judgment to exploit enemy weaknesses and push through lines of least resistance—tactics similar to those of a victorious football quarterback in a crucial game. Local strategy is subject to change without notice, but pays vast dividends.

Thus even the slower-moving

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Nazi Supplies To Italy Hit By Riviera Grip

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Italy, Aug. 25—One of the effects of the Riviera invasion has been to deprive the Germans of any means of getting supplies or reinforcements from France to their hard-pressed armies in Italy.

In Northern Italy itself, communications have been so blasted that the Germans now have to rush their supplies into the Gothic Line at night across rivers over pontoon bridges which they dismantle before dawn to avoid their being bombed.

In the Rhône Valley toward which the Allied southern forces

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Hull and Dulles In Accord On 'League' Points

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—At least a tentative agreement answering the specific question that there shall be a new world peace organization, or "league" and that it shall have teeth, appeared to have been reached between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and John Foster Dulles here today.

In a joint statement, the two men, after three days of conferences between themselves and with high-ranking Senators, and after telephone consultations between Mr. Dulles and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, announced that there is "agreement of views on numerous aspects of this subject."

Political Innovation

In a long talk with the press just after he emerged from Secretary Hull's office this afternoon, Mr. Dulles made it clear that while one specific area of the peace problem had been explored, meaning the security organization, and that an effort is to be made to lift this phase above partisan politics, all other phases of foreign affairs are open for partisan discussion. He referred with emphasis to "past conduct of foreign affairs."

"However," Mr. Dulles added, "we feel we have made a great achievement and have done something perhaps unique in American politics. We have found a practical way to implement the purpose of bipartisan peace discussions."

It was reported here, although

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G. I.'s Swamp Local Office For Loans Under New Act

Applications from veterans for loans under the G. I. Bill of Rights are swamping the district office of the Veterans Administration in Boston. Action on these requests is blocked pending receipt from Washington of the operating procedure under which local officials can consider the applications.

Such is the situation at the Veterans Administration's offices at the Federal Building in Boston, where other sections of the "Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944" are in operation.

The volume of requests for loans has caused adoption of a form letter to take care of such inquiries. Edward T. Mulkern, chief of the contact unit in this district, promises prompt action when the procedure is established.

Ample Service Is Provided

Moving into expanded quarters, with a tripled office force, the "contact unit" of the Veterans Administration, where all veterans receive their first official information, is handling more than 270 calls a day. The increased volume of work is shown by the fact that while there were only 1,898 calls in July, 1942, the number jumped to 4,424 in July, 1943, and to 6,759 last month.

Representatives of the contact unit are on duty at all Army and Navy facilities discharging more than 100 men a month. In addition a recent authorization per-

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Hard Fight in Senate Is Seen For Anglo-American Oil Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 — The new Anglo-American Oil Agreement must run the gantlet of the Senate two-thirds treaty rule which has wrecked many treaties in the past and which defeated the League of Nations.

Mr. Roosevelt cut through controversy over whether the new oil pact is an "agreement" — which generally requires only majority approval of both houses—or a "treaty"—which requires approval by a two-thirds vote of the Senate alone, under the Constitution—by suddenly sending the controversial arrangement to the Senate in the form of a treaty.

He thereby precluded a controversy arising out of the charge that he was ignoring the Senate, but at the same time, it is believed here, probably engendered a new controversy over the Anglo-American Oil Agreement. He also set the stage for the procedure likely to be followed in the series of postwar international understandings following World War II. It appears that agitation to alter two-thirds treaty procedure will have little effect, and that the traditional two-thirds Senate majority will be the required hurdle for important postwar understandings.

Dates From Early Days

The two-thirds treaty provision, adopted by something of a fluke in the early days of the Republic by the Founding Fathers, when jealous States were fearful one group would give away rights of others, has long been criticized. Under the paradoxical system a majority vote of both houses is required to declare war, but a two-thirds vote of the Senate alone is involved to write a treaty of peace.

The power given to the minority of the Senate is immense. Under

Continued on Page 7, Column 5

N. H. Folks Turn Out For Good Roads Day

TEMPLE, N. H., Aug. 25 (AP)—Tomorrow is Good Roads Day for this hilltop village town.

Annually, men from all sections of this community turn out with tools, teams, and trucks and improve some piece of road for the benefit of everyone. Townswomen prepare and serve dinners and the event is a community reunion in which everyone participates.

Good Roads Day, officials point out, is a survival of early times when "everyone got together and worked for the common good."

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business office collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

Quincy—Tomorrow.

Framingham—Tomorrow.

Car Tagged Daily: 'Police? No, Buyer!

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa. (AP)—A local motorist has a market for his automobile any time he decides to sell. Daily for the past few weeks a prospective buyer has left his name, address and this note tied to the auto: "I need a car like yours."

Hitler Wants More Credit For Robot-Bomb 'Success'

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Nazi robot bombs sent against England at the rate of 100 a day have caused "heavy casualties" and "shocking damage to property," the Government asserted today in a fresh appeal to Londoners to keep their children away from the Capital.

The British Information Service declared that flying-bomb salvos had reached such a pitch that 17,000 homes were being destroyed or damaged by them every 24 hours.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 25 — Amid the present flood of Allied victories, the voice of Nazi propagandists is raised in indignant protest that the Germans are not getting enough credit for what they call the greatest and most prolonged bombardment ever achieved in the history of warfare—the 10-week nonstop bombardment of London by flying bombs.

From southern England's viewpoint, there is no noticeable improvement in the flying-bomb situation. In some areas it is worse.

When every other radio station in the world seemed to be talking about the liberation of Paris, "Quisling" commentator William Joyce, speaking in English from Berlin, was trying to get in his say about "the greatest bombardment of all time." For 10 weeks he and Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels' other satellites have been stoking up a fiery picture of doomed London.

Dr. Goebbels' difficulty is in having to describe for 10 weeks the allegedly ever-worsening conditions of London which the Germans had already pictured as a smoke-shrouded ruin.

The fact that today London is still functioning fully and calmly, that Allied troops are sweeping the Germans from France and that everywhere signs are increasing of a Nazi crack-up is all very embarrassing for Dr. Goebbels' propaganda about Germany's remarkable new weapons and the destruction of London.

The Nazi propagandist tried to be more specific. He claimed that small-arms factories are being evacuated from London away from flying bombs. Even supposing his claim is true, it represents a big comedown from earlier reports of the complete destruction of London. Any reasonable listener would ask what appreciable effect there would be from removal of such small-arms factories at the present stage of the war, when Allied arms and supplies are pouring onto the Continent along countless Allied avenues.

Mr. Joyce only confirmed what was obvious already, that the Nazi robot bombardment is nothing but a terror weapon of revenge as it is being used at the present stage of the war. Its future aspects remain to be seen, but in the meantime the accumulative effect of the bombardment is causing acute suffering—all to no purpose in its bearing on the war's outcome.

Boston Cleanup Campaign Still Goes in 'Low Gear'

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A tour of Boston's rubbish-strewn back alleys and waste-littered vacant buildings today provided convincing evidence that a city-wide five-month-old cleanup campaign has yet to pull out of low gear.

In the unfolding panorama of what the tourist does not see when he comes to Boston, there are five-story residences bisected by four-foot light spaces into which tenants have tossed refuse and garbage with no thought for sanitation. There are back yards resembling the average city dump, rather than recreational grounds for youth.

There are rows and rows of dilapidated structures with windows out and with fire escapes only partly intact, upon which youngsters race four to five stories above the streets. It is a panorama including violation of all the health laws in the city relative to cleanliness and proper garbage and refuse disposal, according to the Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston.

These conditions are prevalent in many parts of Boston, including Roxbury, Charlestown, and the South End. The start that has been made by organizations interested in bringing cleanliness to Boston has only scratched the surface of blight and decadence from which stem the economic problems which social workers declare are driving populations and industries into the suburbs.

Hundreds of property owners and tenants have been brought into court in recent months, and fined for violation of health laws. Yet great piles of rubbish still clutter hundreds of backyards and make hazardous conditions in basements and on empty floors of idle properties which the owners have never boarded up against vandalism.

One empty brick building with yawning windows, enlarged over the years by young vandals removing the bricks, is equipped with an iron fire escape running up five stories on the outside. At one place one-half dozen steps are missing in sequence. At the top, the entire iron platform is out. Yet youngsters in the neighborhood use this fire-escape for play.

On another street, an entire brick wall leans dangerously over the sidewalk. In back alleys and yards, hundreds of cats prowl by day and night, stalking the ever-present rodents. Broken wheels, ash cans that have long since outlived their usefulness, coal bags and garbage make many parts of residential Boston a veritable city dumping ground.

Demolition of many of these obsolete buildings has been going on throughout the city for years. Glaring gaps in rows of vacant blocks attest to the city's campaign to challenge the problem of blight. Yet, in some instances, demolitions have made wide-open front and rear gaps in adjoining buildings, making them untenable.

While the exterior walls of some of these buildings appear in good shape, interior inspection reveals intolerable conditions of rubbish collections.

Gas

Continued from Page 1

million gallons of gasoline on hand today and think we were all set, but if the military wanted most of it tomorrow, we'd have to change our minds, and quick. We just don't argue with what the armed forces want. After all, there's a war on."

"Pity the poor station operator!" was the theme of what most oil men felt today. He is barely able to make a living wage under present conditions, if indeed he isn't compelled to close his filling station entirely. Some companies have to aid their dealers by waiving rents and fostering the sale of other items than gasoline—accessories, etc.

CLEANING PROBLEMS SOLVED
RED CAP CLEANER
WIND-O-WASH
One of the oldest—Still the best
AT YOUR GROCER'S
C. H. Sprague & Co. Boston, Mass.

13 Bay State Men Given Honor Posts

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY. Delayed. (AP) — Thirteen Massachusetts soldiers recently stood an honor guard for Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Fifth Army Commander, and two Brazilian generals at Fifth Army headquarters in Northern Italy.

The visiting Brazilians were Maj. Gen. Mascarensas de Moreas, comanding general of the First Brazilian Expeditionary Forces, and Brig. Gen. Zenobio da Costa, assistant comander of one of the Brazilian units in the Italian theater.

Veteran military police of the Italian campaign, the Massachusetts soldiers are:

Pfc. Leonard Yaffe, Private Arthur P. Overlan, and Private James P. McCann, all of Malden; Cpl. Francis A. McNulty, Boston; Cpl. Peter J. Gremuvich, South Boston; Cpl. Gilbert A. Langley, Greenwood; Pfc. Alfred R. Allinson, Wellesley; Pfc. Everett L. Harford, Chelsea.

Pfc. John C. McPeake, Lexington; Pfc. Walter E. Wells, East Pepperell; Private Joseph J. Daly, Fall River; Private John P. Hunt, Jr., Hopkinton; and Private Joseph Semenchuk, Fall River.

SUMMER BREAK-FAST. Cold cereal, fresh fruit and crisp and tender hot corn muffins made with Flakorn. Easy to make and always delicious because the ingredients are precision-mixed.
FLAKORN
CORN MUFFIN MIX
FLAKO
PIE CRUST
Make delicious summertime fresh fruit pies with Flako.
DOUBLE YOUR BOND BUYING

Six Bay State Men In Navy Casualties

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP) — The names of six Massachusetts men are included in a list of 323 casualties of the United States naval forces—Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard—the Navy Department announced today.

Publication of this additional list brings to 56,580 the total number of naval casualties announced since Dec. 7, 1941.

The Massachusetts men:

Akstin, Anthony A., Captain, United States Marine Corps Reserve, Wounded, Brockton.

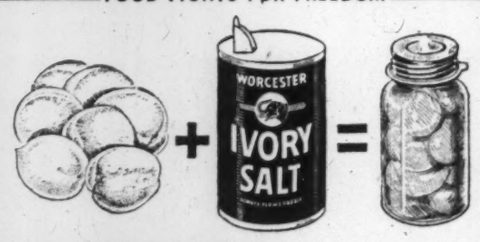
Brady, John Edward, Jr., Seaman, Second Class, United States Naval Reserve, Wounded, Needham Heights.

Isbister, Oswald R. W., Corp, United States Marine Corps, Wounded, Wilmington.

Sweeney, Richard G., Private, First Class, United States Marine Corps, Wounded, Worcester.

Tomeo, Vito A., Corp, United States Marine Corps, Wounded, Revere.

Zumbahlen, Fred E., Private, First Class, United States Marine Corps Reserve, Wounded, Quincy.

FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM


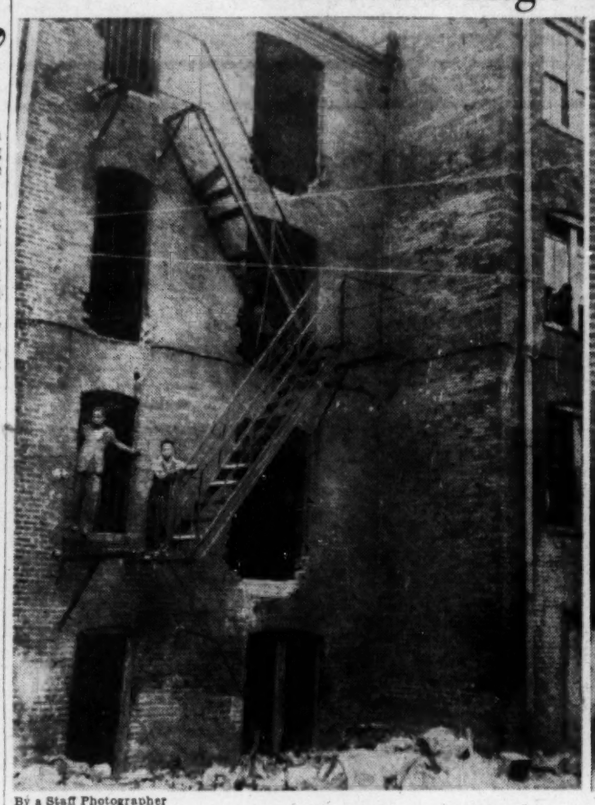
SALT SOME AWAY! Your grocer has the perfect combination for home canning—fresh fruits and vegetables with flavorful Ivory Salt.

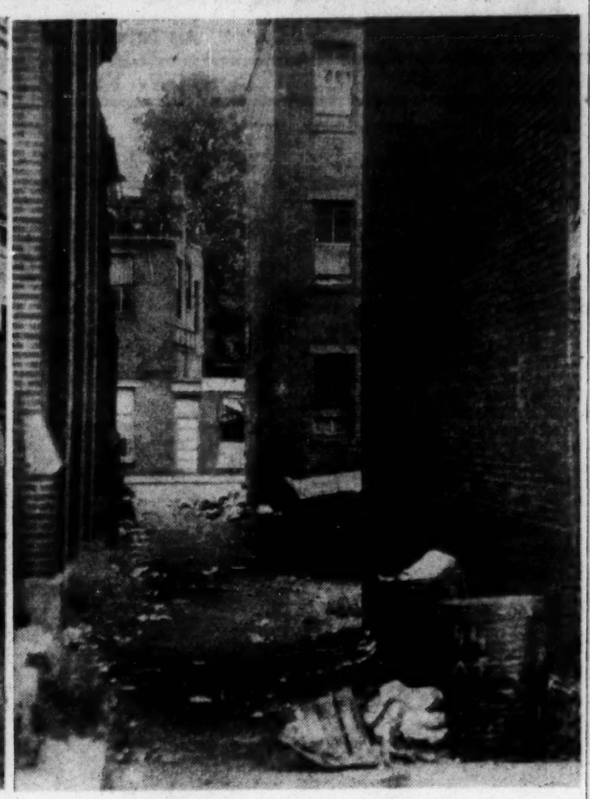
FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Evangeline MILK
Vitamin D Content Increased!
The finest rich milk from the Lakes Region of Wisconsin only richer than cows' milk because 50% of the water has been removed

3 14½ OZ CANS 27c

Crime and High Taxes Breed Here





By a Staff Photographer

Signs of Law Violations and Obsolescence in Boston

Left: Two youngsters playing on the unsafe fire escape of one of Boston's many hundreds of idle, vacant houses unboarded against vandals. Fire escape has no top platform, and many steps are missing. Right: One of Boston's hundreds of alleyways which have yet to feel the correcting influence of the local clean-up drive. This one is in Roxbury.

G. I.'s Rush To Get Loans Under New Act

Continued from Page 1

mits employment of full time, paid employees of veterans' organizations at these discharge points.

Purpose of these moves is to comply with the requirement of the G. I. Bill of Rights that all veterans discharged with a physical disability be informed of the benefits of the bill. Such veterans are then required to file a claim or sign a statement that they are aware of their rights but seek no benefits.

Carrying this step along to take care of veterans of all wars who have been discharged, the contact unit is surveying all Bay State hospitals and checking on records to be sure that any patient who should have been receiving veterans' benefits is not overlooked.

Several cases have been already uncovered, according to Mr. Mulkern, who explained that it is possible to pick up these instances and furnish the veteran or his family with the financial or hospitalization benefits due him.

Guidebook Explains Rights

A pamphlet entitled "Your Rights and Benefits" is being furnished to veterans at the points of discharge. This is "A handy guide for veterans of the Armed Forces and their dependents." Prepared by the Retraining and Re-employment Administration of the Office of War Mobilization in Washington, officials urge the careful reading of this booklet to avoid wrong applications and speed proper ones.

Employment benefits of the bill are serviced by the United States Employment Service, whose representative is located in the contact unit's office. With the present manpower shortage in local establishments, veterans are being placed without trouble, Mr. Mulkern said.

Contact unit representatives at the armed forces facilities interview those discharged under a certificate of disability so that prompt action on claims for pensions, hospitalization and further treatments are assured.

Some inquiries have come into the Boston office from veterans who have requested that their discharges be reviewed under Section 301 of the Act. This provides action by boards of review established by the Army and Navy in Washington. These boards are empowered to review all cases where the discharge was other than honorable, unless the discharge was the result of a sentence by a general court-martial.

Oceans Yield Minerals in War, Promise Vast Boost in Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 25 —Oceans as the world's "most tremendous natural resource" are already yielding significant chemical and mineral elements for the war effort and are promising unlimited yields for the future, A. A. Lawrence of the Dow Chemical Company told the New England Association of Chemistry Teachers at their sixth summer conference here today.

The obstacles to be faced in exploiting this gigantic reservoir of mineral wealth are not to be underestimated, the educators were told, but the future of seawater chemistry should be approached with optimism and imagination.

"Virtually every known chemical element is present in the waters of the oceans," Mr. Lawrence said, "placed there countless centuries ago, and while it now seems impossible to recover more than a few of the more abundant ones, we must recall that only a few short years ago the idea of extracting bromine or magnesium from the sea, now both important industries, would have been laughed down as fantastic and visionary."

The role of the Dow company has been unique, he declared, saying it was the first and only organization to develop commercially satisfactory sea-water processes for both bromine and magnesium. Dow's success, he indicated, has been due to its background knowledge acquired through the years in extracting these elements from natural brines.

Mr. Lawrence said that except for the solar evaporation of sea water for salt, the reclamation of chemicals from the water itself has been limited to the last 30 years. The first comprehensive quantitative analysis of ocean water was not made until 1884, and no significant efforts to extract any of its elements were made until 1924, when the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation made an attempt to reclaim bromine from sea water because the demand for the element as an ingredient in antiknock gasoline was overbalancing existing sources.

The Dow company became interested in the idea, and utilizing its experience in the extraction of bromine from natural brines at Midland, Mich., attacked the problem from a different angle. In 1931 a pilot plant, using a refinement of the Midland process, was set up near Wilmington, N. C., to produce 500 pounds of bromine a day, and in 1933 the Ethyl-Dow Chemical Company was formed and a larger plant built on the same site.

As an indication of the scope of this undertaking from a natural scientific standpoint, Mr. Lawrence pointed out that raw sea water contains only 67 parts of bromine a million. This, he said, was approximately the same content as that of the waste brines after processing at Midland. Hence the sea-water process, in effect, had to begin where the Midland process left off.

When the demand for magnesium began to rise in the late thirties, the speaker said, Dow, then the sole producer of the metal in the United States, again turned to the sea and its 1,280 parts a million of the lightweight metal. Again using an adaptation of the process it had perfected for the extraction of magnesium from natural brines, and guided by its experience at Wilmington, the company erected a plant at Freeport, Texas. There on Jan. 21, 1941, the first ingot of metal in the history of the world to be taken from sea water was poured.

Soft-Coal Shipments To New England Rise

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)— Soft-coal shipments to New England during the week ended Aug. 12 totaled 456,502 tons, or 58,857 tons more than the preceding week, the Solid Fuels Administration reported yesterday.

Hard-coal shipments to the area also increased, going from 130,483 to 132,758 tons.

Shipments of coal through Lake Ontario ports to dock operators in the United States and Canadian harbors amounted to 95,505 tons during the week of Aug. 13, a decrease of 43,647 tons under the comparable period in 1943.

Admiral Byrd's Work In War Is Commended

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)— Award of a letter of commendation to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Jr., for his work as senior member of a board assigned to inspection of advanced bases in the South Pacific in 1942 was announced yesterday by the Navy.

Admiral Byrd, now on duty here, is a native of Winchester, Va., and maintains a residence at 9 Brimmer Street, Boston.

Brockton Gets Plans to Make Civilian Shoes

Shoe manufacturers of Boston and Brockton have taken back to their factories today plans for conversion of their plants from military to civilian needs following conferences with officers of the Boston Quartermaster Depot. A further meeting in Manchester, N. H., is planned as this Depot, which has handled more than 80,000,000 pairs of shoes for the Army since Pearl Harbor, continues a program to assist manufacturers in meeting a changed demand.

Conducted under the direction of Col. W. J. Calvert, commanding officer of the Depot, and Lieut. Col. John T. Curtis, director of procurement, the conferences cover all manufacturers under contract with the Boston Depot. Although not limited to shoes, this is the largest item handled, officials explained.

As announced by the Army, the meetings are designed to cover "contract termination policies and procedures planned for execution when the necessity for termination or other production cut-backs arise from adjustment of the Army supply program due to strategic changes, new project developments, new war item inventions, or changes in lists of critical material."

Additional meetings with treasurers, comptrollers and other acting and operating personnel who will be engaged in the detailed work of contract termination will be held in the near future by officers of the Depot.

Co-operating trade organizations include the New England Shoe and Leather Association, the National Boot and Shoe Association, and the Tanners' Council of America.

Recreation For Service People

Free Tickets, Greater Boston U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street. LIB. 7968.

Baseball (Tomorrow), Braves Field, Braves vs. Phillies. (Double-Header, 1:30 p. m.)

Dances with Orchestras, Hostesses, 8 p. m.; Buddies Club: 149 Stanford Street; 32 City Square, Charlestown. Formal: Esplanade Club on the River between Exeter and Fairfield Streets. Open-Air Dancing.

Officers' Dance, Army and Navy officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street, 8 p. m. (pool tournaments.) Trudeau's Orchestra.

Sketching, 149 Stanford Street, 8 p. m.; Buddies Club, 4-7 p. m.

Informal Party, Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street, 8 p. m.

Two Free Phone Calls, Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 8 p. m. Dancing.

Square Dancing, 22 Batterymarch Street, 8 p. m.

M'Cormack Sees Term 4, More House Democrats

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)— Representative John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, House majority leader, yesterday predicted the re-election of President Roosevelt and an increase in the number of Democrats in the House.

Mr. McCormack, in a statement, said the Republican gains in the House in 1942 were made possible because Democrats failed to get out and vote in close districts.

Barrows to Head Job Unit

ORONO, Maine, Aug. 25 (AP)— The University of Maine's alumni committee directing a postwar employment program for alumni servicemen will be headed by former Gov. Lewis O. Barrows.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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Invasion Money In Nick of Time

HEADQUARTERS, EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, Aug. 25 (AP) — Three New Englanders were among the eight United States Army finance officers and enlisted men who almost invaded France on D-day—not according to plan.

Maj. S. Norman Black of Gardner, Mass., commander of a finance disbursing section assigned to a United States Army port installation, received a telephone call on June 5 stating that 600 men aboard a transport had not been provided with invasion money.

Accompanied by an officer and four enlisted men of his staff and an officer and enlisted man of the base section finance section, he rushed to the docks only to find that the 600 men were United States Navy personnel.

There was nothing in the regulations for paying naval personnel but nevertheless, the money was transferred in bulk to the naval commander. The officer and men then set about paying the 600 sailors on board the transport which already was heading downstream and toward the locks leading to the open sea.

The last sailor received his 200-franc allotment just as the locks loomed ahead. Ladders were thrown over the side as the ship passed through the locks, Major Black and his detachment scrambling onto the locks. Had they taken three minutes more to pay the sailors, they would have been headed for France.

The other New Englanders in the group were Master Sergeant Arthur Sullivan of Lowell, Mass., and Sergeant Thomas T. Mullen of Stamford, Conn.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Clear—Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Clear and continued cool tonight with the lowest temperature near 54 degrees. Saturday fair and not quite as cool as today. Gentle to moderate winds.

All New England States: Clear and continued cool tonight. Saturday fair with slowly rising temperatures.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 4:33 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Saturday, 4:59 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.

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"Orange Wrap"
BREAD

Ordnance Chief

United States Army Signal Corps

Col. H. B. Sheets

Col. H. B. Sheets, United States Army, District Chief of the Boston Ordnance District, comes to the Hub from Washington where he served from September, 1942, as Chief of the Administration Branch, Office of Chief of Ordnance. Colonel Sheets assumed his Boston assignment this week.

Wallace on N. E. Tour To Learn of People's Plans

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 25 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace began a New England tour today for the express purpose of learning at firsthand the postwar hopes and aspirations of the people of this region.

"I decided," said Mr. Wallace, "to visit New England where the towns are close together and the industries varied, for the purpose of asking the worker, the factory owner, and municipal authorities what they themselves have experienced in the war and what are their hopes for their personal lives in the peace days ahead.

"I consider this a trip for the education of Henry Wallace. My purpose is to ask questions rather than make speeches. If you are trying to find out things, you haven't time to make speeches, but you must meet folks and ask questions.

"I want to meet everyone who has charge of the people's health and people who are trying to see that the postwar period main purpose is jobs for all."

After an over-night stay in Portland where he was received by Democratic Party leaders and Henry Steinfeld, Chairman of the Maine United Labor Committee, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Political Action Committee, Mr. Wallace traveled by automobile to Lewiston.

He had lunch at Summit Spring Hotel in Poland, and then went to Waterville where other Party leaders, among them National Committeeman F. Harold Dubord, had arranged a reception.

Mr. Wallace expected to visit Biddeford, if time permitted, and then continue on to Portsmouth, N. H., tonight or tomorrow with a stop in Manchester a possibility. Other scheduled stops were Providence, R. I., and Bridgeport, Conn. He plans to be back in Washington Aug. 29.

Mr. Wallace told Democratic candidates for Androscoggin County offices that "full employment after the war is the problem I am studying now. Prosperity on the farm is dependent on prosperity in the cities, I have found, both as Secretary of Agriculture and as Vice-President."

He said he had found "more progressive thinking in Maine than anyone in Washington ever realized."

In a brief Lewiston radio address, Mr. Wallace asserted he favored lowering the voting age to 18 years.

"If they are old enough to fight," he said, "they are old enough to vote."

Religious School Expansion In Vacation Backed for 1945

More and longer religious vacation schools next summer were recommended today as a result of the success of those which were conducted this year by the City Missionary Society of Boston and the Andover-Newton Theological Seminary. Teachers met at the Seminary today to evaluate the summer's experiment and make proposals for another year.

Enrollment in the 16 schools which were held in various Congregational churches throughout Greater Boston totaled 1,039, according to Miss Lillian B. Moeschler, supervisor of the project. The program, divided into two three-week periods, was well received by both parents and children, she said. In fact, during closing exercises yesterday and the day before, several children were heard to remark that they wished vacation school could go on right up to the opening of regular school. Many adults have commented that if there were more such schools, there would be less juvenile delinquency.

Pupils ranged in age from four to 14 years. Next year, Miss Moeschler said, leaders hope to put more emphasis on working with older young people. A few 16 and 17-year-olds served as volunteer helpers this year.

Both boys and girls, according to reports today, showed great interest in the specifically religious phase of the program. They "ate up" the Bible stories and enjoyed dramatizing them. They also learned how to plan and conduct their own worship services.

Contact with other religious and racial groups was also considered of particular value. Several groups visited near-by synagogues where they were received by the local rabbis and told about Jewish customs and observances.

One of the main objectives of the experiment was to give a group of young women interested in religious education an opportunity to test their ability as teachers in this field. Some of them found out they were well fitted for the work and others discovered they weren't. All of them agreed the experience had been a worth-while and happy one from their point of view.

Fall-Like Days Aid Paper Gatherers

Crisp, clear weather was a boon to City Public Works Department workers today as the monthly five-day drive for wastepaper drew to a close with collections for the first four days 129,590 pounds under last month's totals for a comparable period.

Yesterday's collection in Wards 15 through 18 produced 353,400 pounds of paper and 68,200 pounds of tin cans, as patriotic householders and storekeepers rallied in response to appeals from salvage authorities.

Yesterday's War Bond winners were Mrs. L. E. Kearns of Roxbury, Joan Spellman of Jamaica Plain, Mrs. Paul W. Rourke of Roxbury, Mrs. Florence Faunce of Dorchester, and David Kaplan of Dorchester.

What, No Mail Again? Try the 'Write' Way

By the Associated Press

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 25

Sergeant Pete Maneri, mailman for the Army Air Forces cadets at Yale, got tired of the questions repeatedly asked of him—"How come no mail?" or "Look again, will ya?" or "What! None for me?"

So starting yesterday he adopted the silent method, and now merely points to a sign he posted on the wall in big blue letters.

It says, "He who writes will receive."

Strike of Steelworkers Expected to End Soon

PALMER, Mass., Aug. 25 (AP)— An indication that a strike of 900 steelworkers at the Wickwire-Spencer plant may end soon was seen today in the return to work of firemen who restarted furnaces and annealing pots as union and company officials conferred.

Plant manager Frederick G. Lindstrom said that the return of the furnace men was agreed upon by plant officials and officers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Steelworkers Union.

Bridgeport Coupon Loss

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 25 (AP)—A man dressed in a policeman's uniform walked into a ration board office here late yesterday and walked out with coupons representing 6,000 gallons of gasoline and 134 tire certificates.

He appeared at the board office 10 minutes before the hour when two patrolmen customarily pick up the coupons and take them to a downtown bank for safe keeping over night.

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BUY MORE WAR BONDS

Roosevelt Names Krug New Acting Head of WPB

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—In the wake of Vice-Chairman Charles E. Wilson's resignation and Chairman Donald M. Nelson's departure for China, President Roosevelt has named J. A. Krug, War Production Board power director, to head the production agency while he reconciles two conflicting government philosophies on reconversion. Mr. Krug has been on leave since April as a lieutenant commander in the Navy.

The split that has tormented the WPB for several months became an open breach yesterday when Mr. Wilson's resignation was accepted by the White House.

President Roosevelt declined to say at a press conference today whether Mr. Nelson will resume the WPB chairmanship when he comes back from China. It is difficult to see that far into the future, he said.

The President had other reconversion difficulties thrown into his hands when the House Ways and Means Committee flatly turned down War Mobilization Director James F. Byrne's proposal for a Federal standard to lift unemployment compensation after the war.

Position of President

The President has taken no part in the Capitol Hill controversy over postwar unemployment compensation yet but the House Committee's decisive action may force him to do so. He has been studying the George bill passed by the Senate and the more liberal Kilgore bill backed by the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The George bill was considered "middle of the road" until the House Committee clipped its most liberal provisions.

A liberal-conservative disagreement has also developed in the Senate over the surplus goods disposal bill, with Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia warning that the Senate bill written by liberals would "stop the very wheels of industry" and put the country on "universal relief."

Behind the Wilson resignation is a military-civilian disagreement as to what is the right time to begin tapering off manufacture of war goods.

Persons familiar with the huge stocks of war materials the Army has on hand think that the time has come to start converting to peacetime goods. Donald Nelson feels this way. The military, on the other hand, points to serious deficiencies in certain kinds of equipment and says there is no such thing as "enough." Mr. Wilson has sided with the Army.

A similar difference arose at the end of World War I and for many months afterward Congress was investigating charges of military waste.

To Decide Policy

The Wilson-Nelson departures will give President Roosevelt a chance to step in and decide what policy is to be.

Preparing for postwar unemployment, War Mobilization Director Byrnes tried to get the House Ways and Means Committee to adopt a Federal standard of $20-a-week maximum compensation for 26 weeks, but the conservative-minded committee not only turned the Administration down flatly but eliminated a number of provisions from the Senate-passed George bill.

The Byrnes plan, pushed by Representative John D. Dingell (D), of Michigan, proposed Federal payments to bring states up to the $20 a week maximum, midway between what will be paid under unstandardized state systems and the $25 a week average guaranteed in the Kilgore bill.

The bill finally reported to the House for consideration next Tuesday, Aug. 29, differs from the Senate approved bill by eliminating provision for a reconversion advisory board appointed by the President, restoring advances to public agencies for postwar works planning to a loan basis and denying unemployment compensation to 3,000,000 federal workers. It is more restrictive in other ways also.

Benefits of Bill

As the bill now stands, benefits will be paid according to present state rates, with maximums ranging from $12 to $22 a week for 14 to 26 weeks.

The vigorous attack on the surplus property disposal bill was launched by Senator George with these charges: "Through every line of this bill, there are so many prohibitions and restrictions as to make reconversion a very remote thing, if it ever does take place under this bill.

"This is not a reconversion bill but a bill to put brakes on every sensible effort to get the material back into the hands of American workers and American producers, who can and will furnish jobs."

Nelson Starts Trip

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson already has left the capital on the first leg of his economic mission to China, a spokesman for the War Production Board Chairman said today.

Mr. Nelson and Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley were selected by President Roosevelt for a special mission to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

A. F. of L. Protest

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor Executive Council yesterday issued a statement protesting "any move to tighten general manpower controls unnecessarily, or to revive the discredited proposals for national service legislation."

The statement, issued by William Green, Federation President, at a press conference, read in part:

"The Executive Council pledges the full co-operation of the 7,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor to wipe out the few remaining shortages (in war production) promptly.

"This must be done on the same voluntary basis of manpower mobilization that has raised war production in America to the highest levels ever attained by any country in the world.

"We protest any move to tighten general manpower controls unnecessarily, or to revive the discredited proposals for national service legislation. The job that has to be done will be done by labor more effectively without such restrictive measures."

The Council said it would "oppose most vigorously" any attempts to delay preparations for reconversion "because of the few trouble-spots in the war production program."

Mr. Green said the Council had taken under advisement an application made Aug. 23 by Walter W. Cenerazzo, President of the American Watch Workers Union (Independent), for an A. F. of L. charter.

"The Council is confronted with a problem of jurisdiction here," Mr. Green remarked, "because of the claim of the Jewelry Workers International (an A. F. of L. Union) over the watch workers, based on the allegation that watch workers are jewelry workers."

Wilson Talk Dropped

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Charles E. Wilson was scheduled for a three-minute talk on the state of war production, as the War Production Board's Acting Chairman, on the radio program "March of Time" last night. He canceled it.

A National Broadcasting Company spokesman said Mr. Wilson withdrew late in the day "first, because he was very busy and second, because he had resigned."

NBC said it substituted "a little dramatic playlet on soldier voting in Tennessee."

Wilson to Return?

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 25 (AP)—Gerard Swope, who came out of retirement to succeed Charles E. Wilson as President of General Electric Corporation, said last night that he expected Mr. Wilson would be returned to the post by the General Electric board of directors. Mr. Wilson announced his resignation as Executive Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board in Washington yesterday.

Mr. Swope, here to speak at a civic dinner, said that when Mr. Wilson left General Electric for the WPB post two years ago "it was the understanding that General Electric would be glad to have him back. I became President for the wartime period and have expected to retire again as soon as Mr. Wilson was able to return."

Acting WPB Chief

Associated Press

Lieut. Commander J. A. Krug

Commander Krug has been named by President Roosevelt to serve as acting chairman of the War Production Board during Chairman Donald Nelson's absence in Chungking, China. Commander Krug recently left a WPB vice-chairmanship to take a naval commission.

Speedy Planes Are Urged For Night Freight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 25 — Development of overnight freight delivery service over large areas of the United States by close coordination of fast cargo planes with surface carriers was recommended to the Society of Automotive Engineers National West Coast Transportation and Maintenance Meeting here last night.

At the evening session in Multnomah Hotel, Raymond D. Kelly, Superintendent of Development of United Air Lines in Chicago, pointed out that co-ordinated air-rail-highway transportation can take advantage of air cargo speed in transporting express shipments over long distances.

He emphasized that air and surface transportation are supplementary and noncompetitive, and only close co-operation and mutual development between them can expedite long-distance shipments.

Mr. Kelly explained that while cargo planes can travel at 200 miles an hour and better, ground handling of merchandise proceeds at rates of only five to nine miles an hour.

He pointed out that in transporting merchandise between Seattle, Wash., and Portland, the air cargo covers the 168 miles in 58 minutes, or at the rate of 140 miles an hour, whereas ground handling at less than 10 miles an hour reduces the average speed of shipment from consignor to consignee to just under 40 miles an hour.

To fly cargo 766 miles from New York to Chicago, Mr. Kelly further explained, takes five hours and four minutes, but five hours and 35 minutes additional must be spent in moving the cargo on the ground. Air movement averages 137 miles an hour, ground movement, 5.23 miles an hour, he added.

"The tempo of any transportation system should be predicated on the fastest medium," Mr. Kelly declared. "Every possible movement, from initial pickup at the producer's door to the ultimate consumer, should be utilized in movement toward the objective."

He stressed the fact in his opinion ground handling of air cargo should require more thought and effort by ground-handling organizations if they are to do their part in an effective air transportation system.

Snoring Birds Keep Philadelphia Awake

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Aug. 25

The case of the snoring birds is in the hands of the Pennsylvania Game Commission.

The Commission was called into the case when tenants of a near City Hall apartment—sleepless for six weeks because two snoring barn owls took up residence nearby—discovered last night that the noisy duet was now a quartet.

State laws say you can't destroy barn owls. The disturbed citizens insist something must be done. Detective James McTague took their plea to the Commission.

Grenade-Throwing Champ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP BLANDING, Fla.—Corp. Michael Rizzo, an instructor here, recently tossed an Army ordnance grenade 88½ yards to set himself up as the Army's new grenade-throwing champ.

OPA Declares Rent Bonuses Illegal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—Extraction of bonuses and other gratuities from prospective tenants by superintendents of buildings here as a condition for the renting of apartments is illegal and must be stamped out, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

Daniel P. Woolley, OPA Regional Administrator, obviously differing from the view of Walter M. Hart, OPA Rent Director for the New York Area, who said yesterday he found "nothing in the law" to prevent the giving of these gratuities by apartment seekers, said his Enforcement Division was now investigating a number of cases involving rent gouging and that he was urging tenants to be "alert to their rights" and protect themselves by immediately reporting all renting irregularities to the OPA.

Assistance in the preparation of evidence and the prosecution of offenders has been offered by Emil K. Ellis, Chairman of the War Committee of the Federal Bar Association, Mr. Woolley said.

Mr. Ellis viewed the practice as clearly indicating "a conspiracy to violate OPA regulations," and, in his opinion, this constitutes a crime under Section 88 of the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure, Title 18, U. S. C. A. He also said that the penal law of the State of New York, Section 439, could properly be invoked.

This would involve payment of a fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. Mr. Woolley, meanwhile, called attention to Section 439 of the penal law providing penalties where an employee demands or receives bribes or other consideration for "performance of his duty to his employer."

Landlords are expected to check more closely on their building superintendents now that it is clear that they are liable for the actions of their representatives and "may not absolve themselves from responsibility by the claim that they were not aware of the superintendent's action."

In addition to facing civil and criminal penalties, landlords are subject to treble action damages for over-ceiling payments, which may be instituted by the tenant. The OPA itself may take such action in the event that the tenant does not, in this case asking treble damages or a minimum of $50.

Mr. Woolley also warned landlords not to demand payment from tenants for painting an apartment, since such payment is considered part of the rent and comes in the same category as other "over-ceiling" payments.

OPA Head Warns Of Postwar Inflation

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 25 (AP) — Inflation's greatest hazards are yet to come, Office of Price Administration Director Chester Bowles declared yesterday in warning that postwar production must be well under way before price controls and rationing can be discontinued.

"The greatest price rise of the last war came after the peace," he told 1,200 OPA workers, "and in May, 1920, the inflationary bubble burst. Factory pay rolls dropped 44 per cent and business profits 104 per cent.

"I do not believe this country is willing to go back to prewar economy," he added. "In 1940 you had 8,500,000 unemployed. It is important to get our sights a little higher. The same production we had in 1940 would now mean 19,500,000 unemployed, because of technological improvements developed during the war."

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Roosevelt Asked to Review Order On Army Post Racial Discrimination

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt has been asked to intervene against a War Department order to eliminate racial discrimination in post exchanges and other facilities on Army posts.

Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama, in a telegram to the President asking that he give his "personal attention" to the matter, declared the order posted at Maxwell Field "breaks down the essential principle of race relationship in the South."

"As Governor of Alabama," Governor Sparks said, "I protest such an order, which violates a statewide practice and believe it aggravates rather than helps."

The Governor declared the order handicapped leaders in their attempts to bring about a better relationship between the two races and "improvement of both on an equal basis."

The President was asked by the Governor to "give consideration to the opinions of those of us who are trying to be helpful—those of us whose efforts will be neutralized by such orders."

The Governor's protest followed publication here that segregation of the races in the Maxwell Field Post Exchange had been terminated on War Department orders.

Public relations officers declined comment.

Eight-Week Strike In Coal Is Broken

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Aug. 25 (AP)—Anthracite strikers trooped back to work in the Government-seized Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company mines today, breaking the back of a walkout that had lasted nearly eight weeks.

The company said "between 85 and 90 per cent" were on the job. Rank-and-file miners said they believed the holdouts would return Monday.

United Mine Workers locals voted last night to end the strike. The Government seized the collieries Aug. 23. U. M. W. President John L. Lewis order resumption of work two weeks ago, but the order was not heeded.

The strikers alleged that the company had paid as little as $3.83 a day in violation of the anthracite wage contract. The company denied any contract breach.

Tito Sends His Pistol As Gift to La Guardia

MARSHAL TITO'S HEADQUARTERS IN YUGOSLAVIA, Aug. 25 (AP)—Marshal Tito is sending his pistol—which he carried through three years of warfare in Yugoslavia's hills and mountains—to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York as a token of his esteem.

Dr. Sava Kosanovic, Minister of the Interior in the new Cabinet of the Royal Government who recently visited Marshal Tito at his headquarters, is carrying the gift.

In New York when he was appointed to his present post, Dr. Kosanovic was asked by Mr. La Guardia to deliver a message expressing the Mayor's admiration of the Partisans' struggle.

Acknowledging the Mayor's long friendship toward the National Army of Liberation, Marshal Tito is sending back the pistol along with a reply.

Deduction by Truman Goes for Both Sides

JACKSON, Mich., Aug. 25 (AP)—County Clerk Floyd J. Poole sent Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, a proof of the Presidential ballot to be used here.

Senator Truman returned the proof with this note:

"You're a gentleman and must be a Democrat—the only clerk in Michigan to send return postage."

The Senator was partly in error. Mr. Poole is a Republican.

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THERE'S something about a Wac . . .

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Her gallantry and her spirit. Her way of getting things done, quickly and without fuss.

Her pride in her vital Army job. And in the Women's Army Corps . . .

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The way the soldiers did—when the Wacs came down the gangplank in Australia.

The way Generals do—with cables that say: *"Send more Wacs!"*

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Speeding mail for front-line foxholes

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U. S. Army Recruiting and Induction Section
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NAME
ADDRESS
CITY
STATE PHONE NO.

Please answer "yes" or "no" to each of the following questions:
Are you between 20 and 50?
Have you any children under 14?
Have you had at least 2 years of high school?

Moving up to new posts behind the front

'Double Indemnity,' 'Man From Frisco' and 'Secret Command' New Films

MacMurray, Miss Stanwyck Starred at Metropolitan

Paramount's "Double Indemnity," a murder story featuring Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck, and Edward G. Robinson, began showings yesterday at the Metropolitan.

This is a "mystery" in which the spectator is aware of all the circumstances from the beginning, and is interested in seeing whether or not the guilty ones can get away with their ingenious crime. They don't. The picture is suspensefully entertaining after its kind.

Fred MacMurray as a worldly-wise insurance solicitor, Walter Neff, is suspicious of the motives of Phyllis Dietrichson (Barbara Stanwyck) from the first. For she seeks to take out a policy on the life of her husband, played with a hard indifference by Tom Powers. The Dietrichsons have been growing apart for years, until now he is scarcely civil to her even when strangers are in the house. To gain her own ends, she pretends to be romantically interested in Walter, while he becomes so smitten that he falls in with her design to put her husband out of the way for a good return on the insurance policy that Walter succeeds in putting through, ostensibly by request of Dietrichson, but really without his knowledge.

Walter works up a seemingly perfect crime, and everything appears certain to go through as planned. But Barton Keyes, a claims agents for the insurance company, exercises his particularly keen sense of scepticism and brings the whole plot to an impasse, with the result that Walter and Phyllis lose their nerve, and —it can be told without robbing the picture of its entertainment value—shoot each other.

Edward G. Robinson's acting of the claims agent, Keyes, is an enlivening element in this sordid story. Keyes figures out just what happened, contrary to the coroner's verdict of fatal accident.

Mr. MacMurray and Miss Stanwyck act realistically their sophisticated parts, including the moments of real and pretended romantic interest. Jean Heather as Dietrichson's daughter, Lola, by another marriage fulfills the demands of a part that is so much at the service of the plot that there is little opportunity to establish any integral human interest in it.

The other film on the Metropolitan bill, "Minstrel Man," starring Benny Fields and Gladys George, is a story of show business from early minstrel times until today.

'Man From Frisco'

Republic's melodrama about speed-up methods in shipbuilding to serve the war effort, "Man From Frisco," began showings at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters Thursday.

Michael O'Shea is well cast as a combative, hustling Irish engineer, Matt Braddock, who secures a contract to build two experimental ships for the Navy according to prefabricating methods which he had used in other construction work. Matt has an uphill time because of his tendency to antagonize everybody who doesn't believe in his methods. Joel Kennedy, manager of the shipyard to which he is assigned, resigns rather than work with a "visionary" who plans to produce a ship in 30 days instead of in the usual time for the yard, 215 days.

Matt, nevertheless, overcomes all obstacles and is almost ready to launch his first ship on time when a welding fault causes part of the vessel assembly to collapse. The workers refuse to continue under Matt, thinking the mistake is due to his methods, so he persuades the former manager to return to the job and finish it. But Matt comes in for due honors on the day of the launching.

This picture is in the spirit of the times with its message of united effort, and the need of putting aside of private grudges that may interfere with war production. Mr. O'Shea acts Matt with unflagging energy, and as successfully in rough working scenes as in the romantic moments with Joel's daughter, Diana. Anne Shirley does much with this part, and Tommy Bond, as Joel's son, makes a strong impression.

Gene Lockhart acts Joel with a dignity that never becomes stuffiness. His success in taking charge of the works in an emergency is altogether plausible. Among others who appear to good effect are Stephanie Bachelor, Dan Duryea, Ray Walker, Robert Warwick, and Russell Simpson.

There are many stirring scenes of large-scale activity in the shipyard, and many examples of dramatic photography depicting the welders at work.

The second feature at the Paramount and Fenway is "Louisiana Hayride," a musical starring Judy Canova as a girl who comes into sudden wealth through the discovery of oil on her family's farm. Ross Hunter and Richard Lane head the supporting cast.

Maurice Seymour

Grace Graff

Appearing with her husband, Kurt Graff, at Jacob's Pillow Dance Theater, Saturday afternoon.

Vandamm

Sandy Campbell and Helen Taylor

In "Life With Father," coming to the Colonial Monday.

Pat O'Brien In Sabotage Melodrama

"Secret Command," the new feature picture at the State and Orpheum Theaters, is a melodrama of the fight against Nazi agents in an American shipyard. Made from a Saturday Evening Post story, "The Saboteurs," it follows the pattern of such pictures faithfully.

Pat O'Brien is starred as the Intelligence man, Sam Gallagher, who gets a job in the shipyard, in order to prevent sabotage. His immediate boss is his brother, Jeff (Chester Morris), who is suspicious of him because of his long absence from home and his unsatisfactory account of his activities during that period.

Romantic complications are of course provided. It seems that Naval Intelligence takes care to supply its agents in a case like this with a ready-made family. For Mr. O'Brien the family consists of Carole Landis and two refugee children. Since Sam and Jeff are both in love with Lea Dameron (Ruth Warrick), the possibilities here are clear. And Miss Landis, as co-star, gets her man.

There is the usual he-man conversation, participated in by Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Morris, and such two-fisted associates as Barton MacLane, Tom Tully, and Wallace Ford. There are two rough-and-tumble fights, many camera shots of shipbuilders at work, and a dash of appropriate comedy.

In the end, naturally, Mr. O'Brien brings the picture to a conclusion with a last-minute foiling of the Nazi plot to blow up the shipyard and a carrier.

Joan Davis is starred in the companion piece at the State and Orpheum, "Kansas City Kitty."

Catherine Doucet

In "Last Stop," remaining through next week at the Wilbur.

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer will throw a small light of publicity on one of the least-known departments of the country's air service (with strict supervision by the Navy) in "Airship Squadron 4."

These airship squadrons of the Navy, composed of nonrigid, lighter-than-air ships, have not been much in the public eye, nor is it intended that they shall be now. But what can be told without revealing any secrets to the enemy will be told in this newest Wallace Beery starring film.

Locations will be at Lakehurst, N. J., "mother" field for blimps; at the Santa Ana Air Base, at a field near San José where the Akron and the Macon were formerly docked, and at Del Mar, Calif. More than three quarters of the picture will be shot on location.

* * *

Wallace Beery is himself an accomplished proponent of air travel. An interest in aviation was awakened, he says, when he was making a series of comedies with Raymond Hatton. In one of them he was called on to take some instruction in flying, and he has never stopped since. When he was grounded by the war he was flying his ninth plane, was commuting regularly by air between Hollywood and his ranches in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, and in Idaho, and had more than 7,000 flying hours recorded in his log.

The story for the picture is from an original by Borden Chase, and clings more or less closely to the formula developed for military pictures before the war, but with the war added. The direction is by William Wellman, who directed "Wings," and "Men With Wings," and the producer is Sam Marx. Supporting Mr. Beery in the cast are James Gleason, Tom Drake, Jan Clayton, Noah Beery, Sr., Selena Royle, Henry O'Neill, and Reginald Owen.

Tom Drake came to Hollywood under the name of Alfred Alderdice in 1943 after playing the juvenile lead in "Janie" on the New York stage, where he was first seen by the movie scouts. The change wasn't his doing. The studio wanted it.

* * *

He thinks his career must have started about as swiftly here as one could start. His arrival on a Monday, he says, was followed by a screen test on Tuesday, and by his inclusion in the cast of "Two Girls and a Sailor" on Wednesday. Since then he has played in "White Cliffs of Dover." Joseph Pasternak has referred to him as "another Jimmy Stewart," but Mr. Drake doesn't think there is much to the resemblance except the fact that they both attended the same school.

Jan Clayton won a talent contest and a trip to Hollywood in 1939, but had to wait, as many do, for her opportunity to develop into a screen career. The studios told her, not too diplomatically, she says, to go home and get a little more training. Instead, she waited on, took a role or two in westerns, was in the original "Meet The People," and several other productions on the stage, travelled to the Aleutian Islands and to Brazil to entertain troops with one of the Hollywood player groups, and now at last has the sort of roles she expected to have the day she came here, she says.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC5, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—12:15 p. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—In English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Comedy. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs: Wickham Steel. GRH, 9.62 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News: Talks: Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Radio Theater. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Command Band of the Air Defense of Great Britain. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, August 27

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

News of the Dance

Doris Humphrey will do the dances, and costumes, it is said, for the Walter Kerr musical, "Sing Out, Sweet Land," to be produced by the Theater Guild, and it may be that Leon Leonidoff of Radio City Music Hall will stage the production, which will have scenery by Stewart Chaney, and go into rehearsal sometime next month.

* * *

Robert Alton is back from Hollywood, where he staged the dances for MGM's "Ziegfeld Follies," and will return there after he has done the same for Olsen and Johnson's "Laughing Room Only." Under the terms of his contract with MGM, he is permitted to do two Broadway shows a year.

* * *

Paul Haakon of "Mexican Hayride," has a dancing school, which opened almost simultaneously with that musical, and the report is that it is going strong.

* * *

Dance in the News

The Germans in Denmark forbade a Danish circus performer to appear again after he had "launched what he called a new war dance," according to the little unsigned column, "In Short," in the New York Herald Tribune.

It seems the dance consisted of one step forward and two steps back.

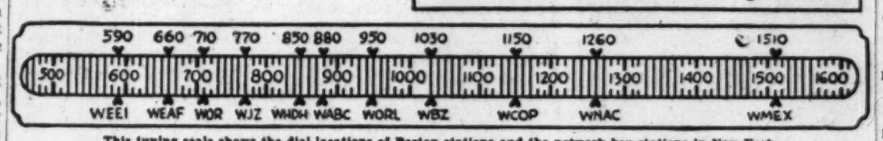
Betty Hutton at RKO

Betty Hutton, heading the bill at the RKO-Boston, attracted such crowds yesterday that the management has announced extra stage shows daily, with the doors opening at 9 a. m. She does three songs in her characteristically violent manner, and one sentimental ballad.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
2:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"A Woman of America"	Boston Braves - Philadelphia Bluejays	Irish Music
2:15 "Tena and Tim"	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Musical Roundup	News service
2:30 News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Braves - Philadelphia	Cowboy Jamboree
2:45 Parade; Songs	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Braves - Philadelphia	News service
4:00 8 Bells in Boston:	Popular music; Songs	"Backstage Wife"	delphia Bluejays baseball game	Sports comments
4:15 Navy show; Songs	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Boston Braves - Philadelphia Bluejays	Andy Kirk's Orch.
4:30 Victory Gardens	Westbrook Van Voorhis	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Hal McIntyre's Orch.	
4:45 Help Wanted; News	The Western Rambler	"Young Widder Brown"	J. Manning, troubadour	
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15 Evelyn Howe, mc.	Easy Rhythms	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Rhyme Time"
5:30 Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45 Inside MGM': int	Music; Industrial talk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner Dance
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers: Swingcoasters	Digest; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	Ted Steele; Novatones	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 W Shirer	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	"Blondie": comedy sk.	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Frank Munn, tenor
7:15 We Who Dream: dr	"Blondie": comedy sk.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Parade; 'Terry's Tunes'	News service
7:30 Friday on B'dway;	"The Lone Ranger":	"Yankee Yarns"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Musical Comedy Songs
7:45 soloist; orchestra	western drama	John Barry Comments	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall: Variety
8:00 Chas. Ruggles; Cass	Ray Henle, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	Cecil Brown, news	Joseph Tall: Variety
8:15 Daley; music; gsts	"Parker Family": dr.	Graham; Dr. F. Black	Return of Nick Carter.	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 "Service with the	Meet Your Navy; music	"The Adventures of the	"Freedom of Opportuni-	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Front": dr.; News	var. show: Interviews	Thin Man": drama	ty': drama; guests	Doug Garron's Music
9:00 "It Pays to Be Ig-	"Gang Busters": sketch	Waltz Time: F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album: d'Indy
9:15 norant": comedy	"Gang Busters": sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	"Screen Test"	Symphony No. 2
9:30 That Brewster Boy	Bob Chester's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; Quiz	Classical Album: d'Indy
9:45 That Brewster Boy	Dance orch.; Drama	Quiz; Art Linkletter	Show; J. R. King, mc.	Symphony No. 2
10:00 Moore-Durante Va-	Esri Godwin, news	'Boston Blackie': drama	Cedric Foster, news	News service
10:15 riety show; orch.	Ted Malone, talk	starring Chester Morris	Glenn Williams' Orch.	Beyond Victory
10:30 Stage Door Canteen	Silver Nocturne	B. Stern; Gene Sarazen	Musical Roundup	Bob Chester's Orch.
10:45 Stage Door Canteen	Silver Nocturne	Network program	Music; Weather	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:30 Dance orchestra	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 Dance orchestra	Concert Miniature; News	Music You Want	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15 News; Cowboy songs	Newscast	Music; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	Saturday Frolic, with	N E Fellowship: religious
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	The King's Men	Herb Lewis: music	N E Fellowship: religious
8:00 News of the World	Sidney Shallett, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie; News	Musical Time Table
8:30 Victory Notes	Melody Time	News commentator	"Saturday Encores"	Musical Time Table
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Musical Time Table
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	"Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; 'Tune Factory'	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 "Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	Edward McHugh, hymns	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz: Farm-Home
9:30 Week End Medley	"Breakfast Club"	"Tapestry Musical"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	"Tapestry Musical"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:00 'Youth on Parade':	'Fannie Hurst Presents'	"Adventure Ahead": dr.	News; 'Tune Factory'	Musical program
10:15 music; drama	"Home, James"	"Inside the FBI"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 Mary Lee Taylor:	Fishermen's program	Babe Ruth, baseball quiz	"Yankee Tune Factory"	'You Shall Have Music'
10:45 Homemaking talks	Virginia Hauer, songs	Alex Dreier, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey: Stories
11:00 News; Nila Mack's	Youth program: music	First Piano Quartet	News; 'Tune Factory'	Children's Bible Hour
11:15 "Let's Pretend"	Musical program	First Piano Quartet	Moment Musicale	Children's Bible Hour
11:30 "Rations"; Billie	Legion Auxiliary: Songs	Melody Roundup: Va-	Yankee House Party	Mystery Melody
11:45 Burke; K. Lenroot	Air Express Music	riety show; A. Devine	Yankee House Party	News service
12:00 Theater of Today:	"What's Cooking?": Va-	News; Marvin Behrens.	Francis Cronin: console	Musical program
12:15 Mary Rolfe, guest	riety show: Music pgm	Consumer Time	News service	Musical program; News
12:30 Hollywood: Rose-	Farm and Home Makers	Everything for the Girls	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music
12:45 mary De Camp, dr	Farm and Home Makers	Variety show; guests	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music
1:00 Grand Central Sta-	John Metcalf's Hymnal	"Here's to Youth": dr.	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15 tion: dr.; News	Something for the Girls	"Service of Youth"	Billy Rogers' Orch.	Parade of Bands; news
1:30 Country Journal	"Hollywood Hi-Lites"	'Luncheon With Salzy'	First Game: Boston	"Kick Corner"
1:45 Country Journal	Fishermen's program	News service	Braves - Philadelphia	Parade of Bands
2:00 Of Men and Books	Old Ballads	"Musicana"	Bluejays baseball	Dance Lineup
2:15 Natural Science	American Red Cross	"Musicana"	First Game: Boston	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30 News service	Radio Pals	Weekend Function	Braves - Philadelphia	Sports program
2:45 Across Caribbean	Newscast	Weekend Function	Bluejays baseball	Music and News
3:00 Victory F. O. B.;	News; "21 Stars"; Army	Weekend Function	First Game: Boston	Irish Music
3:15 speaker; music	show;; music; dr.; gsts	Weekend Function	Braves-Philadelphia	News service
3:30 Visiting Hour; g'st	"ABC's of OPA"	American Golf Tourney	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 stars' music; dr.	Civil Service Program	Music on Display	Second Game: Boston	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Melody in the Sky	"Stage Entrance"	Adventures in Research	Braves - Philadelphia	Sports comments
4:15 Melody; News	Jean Evans, songs	Barbara and the Boys	Bluejays baseball	Lew Breese's Orch.
4:30 Sports comments	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Sports comments	Second Game: Boston	Bob Crosby's Orch.
4:45 London Report	Paul V. McNutt, guest	American Golf Tourney	Braves - Philadelphia	Ray Noble's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Headline News Joseph	"Your America": Lee	Bluejays baseball	Teddy Powell's Orch.
5:15 Evelyn Howe, mc.	Stopak's Concert Or.	Kopp, cond.; guests	Braves-Philadelphia	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:30 'Mother & Dad': dr	Joseph Stopak's Orch.	'Story to Order"	Lee Castle's Orchestra	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
5:45 'Mother & Dad': dr	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Lee Castle's Orchestra	News service
6:00 Page One: News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 People's Platform	Newscast	Symphony of Melody	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30 'Postwar Training'	Lillian Clarke, songs	Sports Roundup	Something for the Girls	March to Victory
6:45 World Today News	Andrini Continentals	'Something for Girls"	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "It's Maritime"	Baseball scores; Music	"They Call Me Joe": dr.	"American Eagle in	Irene Dunne, songs
7:15 "It's Maritime"	Leland Stowe, comment	Armenian's contribute	Britain": interviews	News service
7:30 "Industrial Rela-	Mona Paulee; Allan	"Ellery Queen": drama.	"Confidentially Yours"	Musical comedy songs
7:45 tions Roundtable"	Jones; E. Robt Schmitz	"Ellery Queen": drama.	Jack Bundy's Orch.	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:00 Kenny Baker Show;	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose': com.	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15 Beatrice Kay	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose': com.	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30 "Inner Sanctum":	Gilbert & Sullivan Fes-	Men at Sea: drama:	'The Cisco Kid': drama.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Mystery dr.; News	tival: "Ruddigore":	"The Hiring Hall"	'The Cisco Kid': drama.	Royal Light Quartet
9:00 'Your Hit Parade':	soloists; chorus; Josef	National Barn Dance:	"Alice in Operatania":	Classical Album: Brahms
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Stopak's Orchestra	variety; Joe Kelly, mc	Music-drama; Virginia	Symphony No. 3
9:30 Or.; F. Sinatra	Jan Garber's Orch.	"Can You Top This?":	Haskins; Bruce Foote;	Classical Album: Brahms
9:45 "Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Quiz	comedy; songs; orch.	Ruth Slater; orchestra	Symphony No. 3
10:00 Serenade"; music;	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry	R. A. Gunnison, news	News service
10:15 Correction, Please;	Musical Autographs	Wood mc; Martha Scott	Shady Valley Barn	Harry James' Orch.
10:30 Jay C. Flippen, mc.	Army Service Forces	'Grand Old Opry': Hill-	Dance; Var. musical;	Art Jarrett's Orch.
10:45 Lord Halifax	Present: drama; News	billy show; W Ford, mc	George Wood, m. c.	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Johnny Long's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Off the Record	George Sterney's Orch.	Frankie Master's Orch.
11:30 Dean Hudson's Or.	Fishermen's program	'I Sustain the Wings':	Herbie Field's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 Dean Hudson's Or.	Concert in Miniature	AAFTC Band; drama.	George Lopez' Orch.	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Last Stop," by Irving Kaye Davis. Featuring Minnie Dupree, Catherine Doucet, Enid Markey, Seth Arnold and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Marriage Is for Single People," by Stanley Richards. Starring Jeanne Cagney. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. 2:45, 5:45, 8:40. News and Short Films. 2, 5, 7:55.

Fenway—"Man From 'Frisco," Michael O'Shea, Anne Shirley. 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Louisiana Hayride," Judy Canova, Richard Lane. 11:35 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"In Society," Abbot and Costello. 10:55 a. m., 1:43, 4:30, 7:19, 10:17. "Escape to Danger." Eric Portman, Ann Dvorak. 9:30 a. m., 12:19, 3:07, 5:55, 8:43.

Kenmore—"Lady in the Dark." Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "Hey Rookie," Ann Miller. 1:25, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones, 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwick. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. "Minstrel Man," Benny Fields, Gladys George. 10:10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8.

Modern—"Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. 10:15 a. m., 3:50, 6:40, 9:30.

Orpheum—"Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis, Jane Frazee. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25. "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. 9:50 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10:05.

Paramount—"Man from 'Frisco," Michael O'Shea, Anne Shirley. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:45. "Louisiana Hayride," Judy Canova, Richard Lane. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35.

RKO—Boston—"Falcon in Mexico," Tom Conway. 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:45, 3:50, 6, 8:10, 10:20. Stage Show 10:40 a. m., 12:50, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25.

Scollay—"The Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:35. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson. 10:05 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:05.

State—"Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis, Jane Frazee. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45. "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:15.

South Station Theater—Latest March of Time—"Americans All." "Movie Pests." "Tale of a Dog." "City of Brigham Young." "Immortal Blacksmith." "Turpine Sports Parade." "The Next Time We See Paris." "Cattlemen's Days." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—March of Time "Racetism." "Rawlin's College," "A Pupptoon." "Rigoletto." "Film Memories." "Young Toreadors." "City of Brigham Young." color cartoon. "Digest of World News." Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," Edgar Barrier, Stephanie Bachelor. 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Eve of St. Mark," Anne Baxter, William Eythe. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Jane Wyman, Irene Manning. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshall. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Chip Off the Old Block." D. O'Connor, P. Ryan. "Texas Masquerade," William Boyd. 1:45, 7:50.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Four Feathers," Merle Oberon. "Her Primitive Man," Robert Paige.
Regent: "The Lodger," Merle Oberon. "Black Parachute," Larry Parks, Osa Massen.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser, Marilyn Maxwell. "Nine Girls," Ann Harding. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor George Murphy. "It Happened Tomorrow" Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. 1:50, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Oldersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary, Marion Martin.
Coolidge Corner: "Cobra Woman," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "South of Dixie," Ann Gwynne, David Bruce.
Cleveland Circle: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshall. "Texas Masquerade," William Boyd. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene.
University: "Cobra Woman," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. 3:30, 6:30, 9:45. "This Is the Life," Donald O'Connor, Susanna Foster. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. 2:15, 7, 9:21.
Park: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney. "Trocadero," Rosemary Lane, Johnny Downs.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Cobra Woman," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Seven Days Ashore," Wally Brown. 1:30, 6:30.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Story of Doctor Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Oldersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney. 2:30, 8:15. "Detective Kitty O'Day," Jean Parker. 4:15, 10.
LYNN—Drive-In Theater: "City of Missing Girls," H. B. Warner, Astrid Allwyn. "I'll Sell My Life."
MALDEN—Granada: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. 2:23, 5:22, 8:40.
Auditorium: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson. 2:45, 8:40. Selected shorts.
Mystic: "The Mummy's Ghost," John Carradine, Lon Chaney. 1:52, 7, 10. "This is the Life." Susan Foster, Donald O'Connor. 3:27, 8:28.
Strand: "Cobra Woman." Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 3:42, 7, 9:47. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. 2:22, 8:32.
Maplewood: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. 3:22, 9:22. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster, Ann Rutherford. 1:12, 8:12.
Orpheum: "Hayfoot," Joe Sawyer, William Tracy. 2:20, 9:45. "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 3:20, 8:05.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, George Raft. "They Made Me a Criminal." Ann Sheridan.
Fellsway: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble." Mickey Rooney. "Jam Session." Ann Miller.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Man From Down Under," Charles Laughton. "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor.
NATICK—Colonial: "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. "Home in Indiana." Walter Brennan. 1:45, 7:45.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Adventures of Mark Twain," Alexis Smith, Fredric March. "Night of Adventures," Tom Conway. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Strand: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. "Pete Smith Specialty."
Alhambra: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Her Primitive Man," Robert Paige, Louise Albritton. "Weird Woman," Lon Chaney, Anne Gwynne.
Strand: "Up in Mabel's Room," Dennis O'Keefe, Marjorie Reynolds. "Detective Kitty O'Daye," Jean Parker.
Capitol and Rail Square: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Tunisian Victory."
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, Gloria De Haven, June Allyson. "March of Time's—Back Door to Tokyo."
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell.
WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "The Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. "Nasty Nuisance," Bobby Watson, Joe Devlin.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, Akim Tamiroff. "The Navy Way," Robert Lowery, Jean Parker.

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THE SEARCHING WIND

Long Links Tax Rate Cuts To Laxity in Accounting

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

Political influence, rather than strict accounting of community revenues, is responsible for most of the 94 reductions in city and town tax rates throughout Massachusetts this year, it was warned today by Henry F. Long, Tax Commissioner.

In one of the strongest statements the Commissioner has made on the need for "maintaining honest tax rates" he asked taxpayers to make themselves acquainted with the tax structure of their communities in order to protect their investments against higher taxes later on.

"Communities that have lowered their tax rates this year," Mr. Long cautioned, "have done so largely without regard for current deficits. Which only means that growing deficits will necessitate tax rate increases later on."

94 Rates Ease Burden

Out of 351 towns and cities, 94 leaned in favor of easier burdens for taxpayers this year, against 71 that increased tax rates, according to final compilations.

Largest decrease was that of $14 by the small town of Peru, near Springfield, which Mr. Long deplored as a sharp deviation from sound financing. As a matter of fact, he said, Peru found some unpaid bills after it established its reduction from $46 per $1,000 to $32.

Mr. Long warned the citizens of Peru to anticipate an increase of perhaps $18 in their tax rate next year, as a result of this year's income deficiencies.

The aggregate decrease for all towns and cities added up to $141.90, compared with the aggregate increase in taxes of $132.30.

Tax reductions ranged all the way from 10 cents in the town of South Hadley to $14 in Peru. Increases, on the other hand, began as low as Medfield's 20 cents and rose to $6.60 in Peabody.

Other substantial increases were Stoughton's $4.40 and a $5 rise in Leverett.

Strange as it may seem, Boston's popularly discussed "high" tax rate of $39.90 is topped by 58 other communities throughout the State. Highest tax rate is Warren's $52. Two other communities, Hinsdale and Monson, are next with $50 each.

Hinsdale's rate was pushed up from last year's $48. With Blackstone reducing its rate from $51 to $49 this year, there are still three communities in the State with a tax rate of $50 and over.

Lowest rate is $14 with Gosnold, small island community near Martha's Vineyard, and Russell, a town near Springfield, sharing this honor.

Realty Conference

John W. Galbreath, President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, and Herbert U. Nelson, Vice-President, will be guest speakers at the second annual conference of the Massachusetts Real Estate Board in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Sept. 28.

Other prominent speakers will be J. Burrows Johnson who will discuss "The Appraiser of Tomorrow" and Col. John G. Emery, whose subject will be "The G. I. Bill of Rights." Colonel Emery was chairman of the committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards which claims authorship of the G. I. bill passed in Congress recently.

The local Board anticipates the biggest realty gathering ever assembled in Boston. W. C. H.

He Knows Phonographs From A to Z

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Repairer of All Types of 'Talking' Machines

M. Werrick is shown repairing a modern automatic record changer, while to the left of him hangs a phonograph advertisement of 1909. In back one may notice those precious radio tubes which are so hard to get these days as well as parts for phonograph repair which are no longer obtainable. In front of him is an ancient cylinder machine.

4 Bostonians Stand Out As Air Specialists

War Activities of New England

Four Greater Boston airmen with the Ninth Air Force Service Command Unit in the European theater of operations are doing special work keeping the Ninth's Marauder planes blasting enemy installations on the Western Front.

A section leader in a chemical company, Corp. Joseph E. Riley of Somerville is in charge of a platoon that daily handles thousands of incendiary bombs which are literally "burning up" Nazi held territory.

Technician, Fifth Grade, Francis H. McLaughlin of Dorchester is an administrative specialist in the automotive section of an ordnance company. Records covering the inspection of all vehicles being maintained or repaired are his responsibility.

Keeping vital communications open, Corp. Edward J. Brooks of Boston is serving as a telephone maintainance man. His task is to keep free the lines, whether to a wing commander awaiting bombing instructions or an infantry commander awaiting H-Hour.

An ammunition specialist, through whose hands pass daily the thousands of rounds of machine gun ammunition used by the Marauders in their raids, Corp. James Di Ieso of East Boston is responsible for its speedy delivery to the planes.

Praised for Home Service

Accomplishing confidential and special duties during the Philadelphia traffic transportation tie-up "with outstanding success," Maj. Edward J. Vinnecombe, Jr., of Boston has received commendation from Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes, commanding general of the Third Service Command, it was announced today.

Major Vinnecombe, a native of Boston and former hotel manager, was responsible for contacts with city, government and service representatives during the period of Government possession of the Transportation Company.

Phelps Honored by Ship

Named in honor of the well-known educator and writer William Lyon Phelps, a Liberty Ship was launched at the South Portland yards of the New England Shipbuilding Corporation, yesterday.

Sponsor for the ship was Mrs. William F. Osgood of Belmont, niece of the late Yale University professor.

Fixing Pioneer Phonographs Is No Trick for Boston Man

A customer laughed, M. Werrick says, when he dumped an old Edison cylinder phonograph, period of 1900, down on his counter at 15 School Street and asked Mr. Werrick if he could fix it.

The laugh was on the customer, however, Mr. Werrick told us today in his little shop on the sixth floor of the building, because he fixed the old "talking machine."

"I think I'm the only repair man in Boston today who knows how to fix those old phonographs," Mr. Werrick boasted modestly. He said that he has been repairing phonographs for 27 years under his own management and that of his brother. They combine their talents as Werrick Brothers, the name of the firm. Before he worked for himself he worked for the old Victor and Columbia Phonograph Companies. He also worked for a Boston firm still in business which sells and repairs phonographs and radios.

Mr. Werrick's specialized talent today is highly regarded, since new radios and phonographs are virtually unobtainable. The old ones hence must do and must be repaired if they break down. Even professional radio firms in Boston send their repair work to him.

Old-time cylinder phonographs are still in use, Mr. Werrick disclosed. "It's a funny thing, but now and then I get one down from New Hampshire or Vermont for repair, sent to me by someone who knows I can fix it. There's practically nobody now who knows anything about the operation of these old phonographs."

He said that he knows a man in Chelsea who has even converted an old cylinder phonograph into an electrical one and who plays it through his radio set. The Chelsea man has placed a piezo-electric crystal pickup in the throat of the old horn, which amplifies the energy from the old cylinder records. The pickup is plugged into the amplifier of his own radio set. It works very well, Mr. Werrick said.

He took us into one of his storerooms and showed us an old mahogany-finished cabinet looking like a table-type phonograph. "How many people do you suppose would know a Regina music box if they saw one," he said, lifting the cover up as he spoke. "I can fix these, too," he added.

The Regina machine uses a punched sheet metal disk slightly larger than a phonograph disk. The punched indentations on the disk engage toothed wheels underneath which strike pins on a comb-like metal frame and thus produce music.

He spun the metal disc on the machine which began playing a version of "La Paloma."

Mr. Werrick also knows how to repair Swiss music boxes. In this type of music box the pins are located on a metal drum and they engage a set of comb-like metal points in order to produce music.

The shop on the sixth floor is in its way a museum of the recording art. Mr. Werrick hasn't a lot of space, so in the years the apparatus has piled up. He showed us an ancient cylinder phonograph with the motor and works entirely exposed. Beside it the Edison machine with its enclosed spring motor looked quite modern.

Radio, which Mr. Werrick took in stride along with the progress of the recording art, was represented by some early type complete sets of the period just beyond the kitchen table "bread board" construction era of the early twenties. The latest he showed us was a portable phonograph and radio enclosed in a leather-bound case.

Progress in recording was never so vividly emphasized as when Mr. Werrick started up an old Edison machine which began throatily and sonorously "Five Little Blackberries, an xylophone solo. This is an Edis-ohn ray-cord." Then, having just finished the repair of an automatic record changer, Mr. Werrick connected it up to an amplifier, spun the record which began a Viennese waltz played only as modern recording can do it.

"Some difference?" he asked.

We nodded, speechless.

Five Boys Held in Jail For Murder

Five Boston boys, 15 and 16 years old, who have never before been in conflict with the law, are this morning confined in Charles Street jail to await a hearing before the Suffolk County Grand Jury Sept. 5 on charges of murder and robbery. The charge of murder prevents bail being set.

The five sat in Roxbury Juvenile Court yesterday for four hours while police officers presented evidence to Judge Frankland W. L. Miles purporting to show that they were involved in the murder in the Fenway, Aug. 13, of an ex-Marine sergeant, John F. Prunty. In contrast to their attitude on the occasion of their arrest, the boys yesterday were white-faced and frightened as court officers hustled them to the small private courtroom.

There was lengthy argument while counsel for three of the boys attempted to get the police to disclose enough of the evidence to show upon what the State's case would be based. The police in their turn tried to keep the evidence down to the minimum necessary to convince Judge Miles that the defendants should be held for the Grand Jury. The Judge at length decided there was "probable cause" for a murder trial, and ordered the boys held.

Judge Scores Crime

Judge Miles, when the hearing was concluded, declared, "This is the most dastardly crime involving juveniles that I have seen in my 14 years on the bench."

Immediately upon conclusion of the first hearing, Judge Miles heard the cases of four boys and three girls charged with assault and robbery of Seaman Harold L. Weiler of Utica, N. Y., on the night of Aug. 11, as he was walking through the Fenway. This crime netted the perpetrators $6 and a watch, and put Seaman Weiler in the hospital. These four boys, whose ages are 17 and 18 years, were held in $10,000 double surety bail for the Grand Jury.

Two of the girls who were suspected of being their accomplices were given a year's suspended sentence at Lancaster School for Girls.

Girl Defended

One was Helen E. Bowes, 16, whom the Judge found guilty of larceny from Seaman Weiler of a bottle of liquor, but whom he defended by saying, "I consider this girl a martyr. There is no evidence that she was associated with the gang arraigned for the marine's death nor with any other gang. She has no previous record."

The other was Marion Slattery, 15, whom the Judge found guilty of larceny of $6 from a telephone booth at 38 Hemenway Street. She, too, had no previous court record.

A third girl, Dorothy Scalli, 15, arraigned on the same larceny charge as the Slattery girl, was given a hearing yesterday, but her case has been continued until Aug. 28.

Plan Set Up for U. S. Youth To Aid European Schools

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A plan whereby the thousands of privileged children in America's private or independent schools may give kits containing paper, pencils, and other school supplies to individual school children in liberated countries was launched here yesterday.

Under the program, begun locally with the opening of a New England Headquarters of the Save the Children Federation, Inc., by Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, headmaster-emeritus of Phillips Academy, Andover, a private school in America may also "adopt" a school abroad, public or private, send book parcels, or sponsor an emergency recreation center.

Untapped Good Will

Dr. Stearns' long experience in private school work makes him acutely aware of the vast resources of international good will lying almost untapped in private schools across the land. He seeks through the Save the Children plan not only to pour into Europe's schools the supplies they need but to bring children and teachers of different countries together through the personal correspondence and other friendly contacts which he feels are bound to result from the interest aroused. This, he feels, is postwar building of immeasurable importance.

"One of the most, if not the most, important of the tasks that now confront the Allied Nations is the rehabilitation of education in the liberated countries," he said. "Uncounted thousands of teachers have been murdered, transported to Germany for forced labor, thrown into concentration camps to starve, or at best to undergo mental and physical tortures calculated to break even the strongest. In addition," he went on, "everything that ministers to the furtherance of education has been systematically destroyed."

Books, even pencils and paper are not to be had. In Poland especially, even the schoolhouses by thousands were deliberately wrecked. Plans for starting schools in the liberated countries are going forward under the various Allied governments in exile, but without the sympathetic and helpful hands extended by those who can provide supplies and other needed aids, many of their problems would be unsurmountable, Dr. Stearns pointed out.

To Channel Aid

The World Education Service Council, a private organization made up of American educators and many distinguished refugee European educators, with headquarters in New York, has undertaken to channel all kinds of aid from Americans to those in liberated countries who are undertaking the rehabilitation of the schools. It will reach the schools abroad through the branches of the Save the Children Federation in each country.

The newly formed New England Executive Council of the Save the Children Federation, with Dr. Stearns as chairman, Claude A. Butterfield, director, and Mrs. Betty Gram Swing, associate director, has undertaken, among its other Save the Children Federation activities, to reach the children, teachers, and alumni of the private or independent schools of America, with four specific fields of activity assigned to it by the World Education Service Council.

These are: (1) Sponsorship of schools; (2) kits for students (paper, pencils, notebooks, etc.); (3) book parcels for individual schools; and (4) children emergency recreation centers. A headmasters committee of some 20 New England private school educators will head up this branch of the Federation's work.

"It is hoped that in addition to giving financial help, individual schools will welcome the chance to sponsor specific schools abroad," Dr. Stearns said. "Such a plan would greatly strengthen bonds of friendship and good will, to the lasting benefit of all concerned."

50 Bay Staters Wounded in Action

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP) — The names of 50 Massachusetts men are included in a list of 1,687 United States soldiers wounded in action in the Central Pacific, European, Mediterranean, and Southwest Pacific areas, the War Department announced today.

The Massachusetts men:

European Area

Almeida, Private Arthur, Fall River.
Balgo, Pfc. Roman F., Chelsea.
Bradbury, First Lieut. George L., North Cambridge.
Breen, Private John F., Granby.
Budro, Sergeant Peter J., Dorchester.
Carlson, Pfc. Eric H., West Barnstable.
Cecchi, Pfc. Dino R., Milford.
Champagne, Second Lieut. John W., Cambridge.
Chapman, Private Robert B. Springfield.
Corbell, Pfc. John J., North Brookfield.
Cusick, Pfc. Joseph, Boston.
Dunphy, Sergeant James J., West Roxbury.
Farrell, Pfc. Joseph E., Dorchester.
Fenton, Private Edward L., Taunton.
Fitzpatrick, Technician Fifth Grade Charles F., Milford.
Fogel, Private Max, Everett.
Forcier, Pfc. Robert E., Fall River.
Gallinski, Pfc. Felix F., Dudley.
Goodridge, Sergeant Edwin D., Fitchburg.
Kimball, Pfc. Robert F., Danvers.
Koziol, Pfc. Stanley W., Chicopee Falls.
Lank, Corporal Edward J., Boston.
Lacorte, Private Alphege L., Lowell.
Lebrance, Technician Third Grade Joseph L., Lynn.
Legendre, Pfc. William L., Mattapan.
Lemire, Pfc. Joseph F., South Boston.
Liborio, Private Charles R., Milford.
Lucca, Private Anthony G., Milford.
McCarthy, Private Donald A., Belmont.
Moniz, Pfc. John, Fall River.
Monkowski, Staff Sergeant Francis J., Cambridge.
Power, Technician Fifth Grade Lawrence H., Marblehead.
Rabideau, Pfc. Francis W., Malden.
Raymond, Private Joseph F., Norwood.
Tuller, Second Lieut. Alfred J., Great Barrington.
Vautrain, Pfc. David B., Ludlow.
Videtta, Pfc. Samuel, Swampscott.
Wilcox, Sergeant Robert O., Needham.
Zimmerman, Private Henry S., Oak Bluffs.

Mediterranean Area

Blanchard, Second Lieut. Wilbur H., Arlington.
Buckley, Staff Sergeant Charles F., Natick.
Costa, Pfc. John, Cambridge.
Dalida, Second Lieut. Anthony F., Worcester.
Hallal, Second Lieut. James J., Fall River.
Jack, Private Richard, Jr., New Bedford.
Kosak, Private Anthony L., Easthampton.
Marino, Pfc. Carmen A., Worcester.
Mulloney, Private Walter V., Roxbury.
Stanley, Second Lieut. Edward J., Roslindale.
Vendetti, Private Edmund C., Franklin.

Beach Plum Award Won by Tomlinson

For his work in popularizing cultivation of the beach plum, Bertram Tomlinson, County Agent of the Massachusetts State College with headquarters at Barnstable, Mass., has been awarded the James R. Jewett Prize of $100 by the Arnold Arboretum.

A second award, the Vieno T. Johnson prize of $50, was given to the late Peter Hansen and his sister Miss Anna Hansen of Truro, Mass., in recognition of their efforts demonstrating the uses of beach plums in ornamental plantings.

Both prizes have been awarded annually since 1940, when Dr. James R. Jewett of Cambridge, Emeritus Professor of Arabic at Harvard University, presented the Arboretum with a capital sum, the income of which was to be used for awards given to individuals who make significant contributions to the improvement of the beach plum.

Control Commission Sustains Liquor Ban

The Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission voted to sustain the action of the Falmouth Board of Selectmen which refused to permit William P. Chandnoit to transfer a hard-liquor license from his Main Street, Falmouth, restaurant to the Wayside, a dine-and-dance place on route 128 in West Falmouth, it was learned today.

Opposition to transfer of the hard-liquor license to the recently-reopened former night club was recorded by the West Falmouth Protective Association and individual residents of the Cape town at a public hearing before the Commission last week.

Small Business Groups Planned for All N. E.

Plans to incorporate a small business association in each of the New England states, with headquarters in Boston, were made at the annual meeting of the Smaller Business Association of New England yesterday at Hotel Sheraton.

Officers elected are: President, Edward J. Stewart of Needham; Vice-Presidents, Arthur D. Cronin of Newton, S. Abbot Smith of Weston, and Walter Hahn of Cambridge; Treasurer, John H. Campbell of Arlington, and Secretary, Rosamond R. Vahey of Boston.

WFA Seeks Bids on Eggs

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—The War Food Administration yesterday issued a call for bids on 14,840 cases of shell eggs now stored in New Haven, and Hartford, Conn., Boston, Mass., and Providence, R. I. Offers, which must be made at ceiling prices, will be accepted until Aug. 28, the WFA said.

R. I. Educators Meet to Plan Courses for Returning Vets

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 25—In an attempt to arrange practical programs of training and education for discharged veterans of World War II, Rhode Island education leaders, representatives of civic organizations and of veterans' groups met this week for a three-day conference at Rhode Island State College in Kingston.

The problem of providing school courses for returning servicemen is considered to be more acute in Rhode Island than in most other states because Rhode Island anticipates a high degree of job displacement after the war. Figures compiled by the Department of Labor show that more than 45 of every 100 working persons in Rhode Island probably will shift from one job to another, or from a present job to the status of unemployed, when the war ends. Only four other states show a higher anticipated percentage of job displacement, the figures indicate.

The many different aptitudes and interests of the returning Rhode Island servicemen require that any system of education for them be of a broad nature. At the conference this week the subject of elementary and secondary courses, trade school training, and refresher and retraining courses on the adult level were discussed. The aim is to have courses prepared and available for the servicemen as they return.

The conference was arranged by the Rhode Island superintendents of schools under the chairmanship of Dr. James F. Rockett, State Director of Education. Colleges, high schools, labor unions and veterans' organizations were represented and the speakers included Davis G. Arnold, head of the Veterans' Administration Bureau; Brig. Gen. Herbert R. Dean, State Director of Selective Service, and Col. John H. Andrews of Washington.

Labor's point of view was presented at the conference by Frank Benti, president of the Rhode Island Branch of the Congress for Industrial Organizations, and by Christopher J. Hopkins, president of the State branch of the American Federation of Labor.

Also among the speakers were Chester Follett, State department commander of the American Legion, and James J. McMahon, Rhode Island commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Home Canning Drops

Victory gardening and home canning of fruits and vegetables has fallen off sharply in Rhode Island this year and Sara E. Coyne, chairman of the State canning center committee, estimates that only about half as much produce will be put up at home this year as was put up in 1943.

A variety of factors are cited to explain the sharp drop. Miss Coyne says many housewives have been discouraged because so many varieties of commercially canned produce has been taken off the ration list, many families are busier this year in war jobs and have less time for their victory gardens and the severe drought this summer has cut heavily into the Victory garden crops.

The lack of interest in canning this season is reflected in figures gathered at the various canning centers in the State. Less than half as many women have attended the canning centers this year as attended last season, Miss Coyne reports.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through D5, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Next red stamps will become valid Sept. 2.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through F5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps G5 through L5 will become valid Sept. 1. They will be good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp 33 will become valid on Sept. 1 for five pounds; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book-holders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Marine Takes 'Sailor's Holiday'

Visits New Guinea Exhibit at Boston Museum

Sergeant T. Fred Roderson of South Weymouth, a United States Marine, after 29 months' service in the South Pacific, uses part of his furlough to view with relish the display of New Guinea materials at the New England Museum of Natural History. The exhibit was donated to the Museum by James M. Hunnewell, Boston lawyer, whose grandfather was a trader in the South Pacific.

G. I.'s in England Allot Pay Carefully

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, European Theater of Operations, Aug. 25 (AP)—United States soldiers in the United Kingdom spend less than 20 per cent of their pay on themselves, according to Capt. Leo H. Malley, of Providence, R. I., Finance Officer in charge of an Army finance office in England.

The average soldier, according to the captain, has allotments that take 60 per cent of his pay. Half of the remaining 40 per cent he sends home via money order or through army finance channels.

Captain Malley's finance office handles approximately 200 pay rolls per month, involving well over $1,000,000. Corporal Allen I. Feldman of Brookline, Mass., is a member of his unit.

Maine Senator Discloses Over-All Public Works Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—An over-all public works bill which would combine flood control, rivers and harbors development, and highway construction is being considered in some quarters, Minority Leader Wallace H. White (R) of Maine told the Senate recently.

An attempt to add the St. Lawrence seaway proposal to the Rivers and Harbors bill is contemplated by Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan informed the Senate.

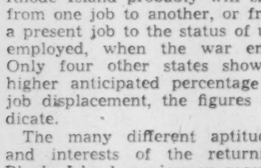
One More General In Norwich Alumni

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Aug. 25—The number of Norwich University alumni serving in the war with the rank of general reached 15 when the alumni office of the military college learned that a 1922 graduate, I. D. White, had been promoted from colonel to brigadier general. He is with an armored division in France, and he previously had participated in the African and Sicilian campaigns.

General White, who was a resident of Peterborough, N. H., when he was a student at Norwich, has been in the Army since his graduation 22 years ago. A short time prior to his promotion to the rank of general, he was decorated with the Legion of Merit.

Norwich men in service equal nearly half the alumni body—a total of 1,513 of whom 1,061 are commissioned officers.



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French Armored Troops Fight Way Into Paris

Continued from Page 1

still is going on in and around Paris.

General Eisenhower's Supreme Command declared that Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc's armor was operating in the capital and a radiocast from a correspondent in France spoke of the liberation of Paris as "a fact."

As fighting continued, the French Forces of the Interior appealed by radio for Parisians to come to the barricades.

Radiocasts from Paris said the joyous citizenry already were celebrating their freedom. Other radio dispatches said American troops had entered the city in support of the French.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, Commander of the French Forces of the Interior, announced at 6:02 p. m. that General Leclerc's tanks were operating in the very heart of Paris and that the patriots were holding all the main official buildings and most of the highways.

General Koenig said the Germans had barricaded themselves for a stand-off fight in several places. He declared that first French armored patrols reached F. F. I. headquarters in the Hotel de Ville (City Hall) just off the Rue de Rivoli at 10 p. m. Aug. 24 and that the bulk of the French armored division entered Paris the next morning.

Both F. F. I. and German radiocasts said heavy fighting was raging inside the city and that an American tank column had driven into the Paris outskirts from Versailles in the west and along the Paris-Etamps road leading south.

The Germans said the heaviest clashes with tanks and patriots were near the Arc de Triomphe and the Palais Luxembourg.

Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc entered the Orléans gate at 9:43 a. m., radiocasts from Paris said.

The bulk of the French General's 2d Armored Division — 30,000 strong—was massed in the Pont de Sèvres sector in southwest Paris and already had begun to march in, said one Allied transmitter radiocasting from Paris.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle was said to be at Bagneux, a southwestern suburb six miles from the center of Paris, waiting to be conducted into the Capital, where the carillons of Notre Dame and churchbells throughout the city already heralded the entry of one spearhead.

In the courtyard of the Seine Police Prefecture, the "Marseillaise" was sung, and soon the anthem was taken up through the neighboring streets. Streets of the Capital were draped with Allied flags.

The French Forces of the Interior was ordered to hold its positions "at any price" until relief arrived in strength.

Patriots in the Town Hall of the 11th Ward in the northeast called for reinforcements and ammunition replenishment during the night.

But "a great part of the Capital has been liberated," a Colonel Rolle, identified as an F. F. I. commander, radiocast.

Patriots Control Several Bridges

The patriots were in control of several bridges, and all barricades were declared manned.

General Leclerc went through the Boulevard St. Germain and moved on the Place de la Concorde.

American forces stationed at Bourg la Reine and Bagneux started moving into the city at 8:15 a. m.

Other tanks and vehicles of General Leclerc's Command entered by the Chatillon Gate at 7:15 a. m. and traveled the Boulevard Brune.

The arrival of a detachment in the center of the city was reported by an American correspondent in a radiocast.

The correspondent, whose radiocast was heard in London by Reuter, said he was speaking from the Hôtel de Ville—the Paris City Hall. His words came over the radio of the French Forces of the Interior in Paris.

By a Staff Artist

Soviet Drive Speeds Ahead in Romania

Arrows show swift progress being made by Russian troops in offensive in Romania.

Northern France:

Nazis Fleeing For Marne Line

Field Marshal Gen. Guenther von Kluge was reported swinging his beaten German armies back to the line of the Somme and the Marne in a headlong retreat which would abandon much of the Channel coast and the vicinity of Paris.

The battle in the pocket below the Seine, swiftly whittled to an area of only 20 miles long and 15 miles deep, appeared likely to be ended in another 24 hours as Americans, British, Canadians, and other Allied troops pressed in from all sides. The Canadians, advancing along the coast, captured Honfleur, five miles across the Seine Bay from Le Havre.

The Germans said they were engaged in a "detaching movement" below the Seine, and RAF intelligence reported the pattern of the retreat indicated Marshal von Kluge's armor was in a wild dash across the Seine toward the Somme and the Marne.

"The wholesale slaughter of the cream of von Kluge's armor may never be repeated again in this war," a senior RAF officer said in France.

"We just can't hit armor the enemy hasn't got," he explained.

Dispatches said side roads in the Seine pocket were lined for miles with the litter of wrecked German tanks and military vehicles.

Even if an attempted stand is made on the Somme-Marne line, the RAF officer said, it was doubtful if the enemy has enough armor to make the stand it did in Normandy, and he spoke of the possibility the Germans would retire to the German border.

There was a blackout of news on operations of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army southeast of Paris. No official report had been made on the progress of this spearhead nearest Germany since the announcement of an advance 15 miles east of Sens.

Southern France:

Last Strong Points In Marseille Blasted

The Allies launched a smashing attack on the four remaining enemy strong points in Marseille after capturing two German generals and 5,000 prisoners in this area in the past 72 hours.

Preceding the attack, a heavy artillery attack was made on Notre Dame de la Garde, a commanding hill in the aristocratic southwest section of Marseille, crowned by a fort and the cathedral. German headquarters was in that area, which projects westward into the bay and forms a protection for the harbor.

One front-line report said shells hit the dome and nave of the cathedral.

American troops of the Seventh Army have seized the resort of Cannes on the French Riviera and the near-by inland town of Grasse, extending the hold on Southern France eastward toward the Italian frontier.

Another United States column, smashing westward from Salon, northwest of Marseille, was reported within eight miles of Arles and the lower Rhone River, in the drive on that vital natural highway for a juncture with Allied armies in Northern France.

Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Headquarters said nothing of gains by American troops striking north of Grenoble. Geneva dispatches said the troops had reached the Swiss frontier, about 70 air-line miles north of Grenoble.

In Toulon, French troops drew a ring of steel tighter around the desperate Germans entrenched in the naval port and the near-by coastal area. The French troops occupied the land arsenal within the city, as well as the suburban town of Ollioules to the northwest. The enemy's stiffest resistance was around the naval arsenal in the harbor and on the two peninsulas which almost landlock the harbor to the southwest and southeast.

Air Offensive:

Huge Allied Force Blasts Reich Targets

More than 1,600 American heavy bombers with many hundreds of escorting fighters and fighter-bombers attacked 14 targets in Germany and Czechoslovakia, while waves of other planes battered the besieged Brittany port of Brest.

Upward of 1,100 of the Flying Fortresses and Liberators flew from Britain. Another 500 from Italy battered two aircraft factories and two airdromes in Czechoslovakia. Lesser planes from the south bombed two bridges northeast of Lyon in southern France in the path of retreating German armies, and knocked out a German gun position in an island just off Marseille.

One of the objectives of the British-based planes was the Peenemunde experimental station north of Berlin where flying and rocket bombs are developed.

RAF Mosquito bombers blasted objectives in France and Belgium during the night, continuing an Allied air offensive in which 5,000 planes from Britain and Italy struck on Aug. 24 at vital oil and industrial targets from the Baltic to the Balkans.

The Mediterranean Allied Air Force meanwhile rounded out the operations Aug. 24 with about 1,500 sorties, keeping up the combined large-scale air operations against both the north and south flanks of Hitler's wobbling armies.

Eastern Front:

Soviets 35 Miles From Galati Gap

Two Soviet armies, slashing deeper into Romania against an apparently tottering enemy from which 47,000 men have been taken as prisoners in five days, were within 35 miles of the Galati Gap defenses guarding the Danube gateway to Bucharest and the Ploesti oil fields.

The armies of Gen. Rodio Y. Malinovsky and Gen. Feodor Tolbukhin, obviously taking no chances on the outcome of Romania's peace bid through King Mihai, swept up more than 550 cities, towns, and villages on Aug. 24, including the Bessarabian capital of Chisinau (Kishinev).

In a lightning attempt to get a firm grasp on Romania before its Nazi overlords can complete plans for countermeasures, the armies took 25,000 German and Romanian prisoners in a single day, and sent spearheads to less than 100 miles from Ploesti and slightly more than that from Bucharest.

Front dispatches said Red Army tankmen cruised through hundreds of northern Romanian towns and villages, followed by dusty columns of singing infantry.

Red Army political officers, carrying out the official Russian position, explained to Romanian soldiers and civilians that liquidation of German forces in the country must be achieved before military operations cease and an armistice can be concluded.

Civilian populations literally cried for joy on hearing of a second promise by the Soviet Government not to annex Romanian territory, change its existing social regime, or harm its independence, dispatches said.

The Red Army has recognized the utmost necessity of speedy action in order to prevent the Germans from regrouping their Balkan forces and overpowering Romanian garrisons elsewhere in King Mihai's realm.

There were no indications still whether the Germans hoped to draw up a new defense line. They are vastly outnumbered by the Second and Third Ukrainian Armies.

The Germans have been fleeing in such haste in the past 24 hours that they failed to demolish bridges and left some fortifications unmanned.

The Russians said the Nazis were mercilessly killing any Romanian soldier or civilian making a show of resistance against them along the route of retreat from the lower valleys of the Prut and Siret.

Seizure of Barlad on the Iasi-Galati railway, 58 miles north of Galati, put the Russians within 35 miles of previously prepared Nazi defenses along the lower Siret and Putna Rivers in the 45-mile wide gap between Galati and Focsani at the edge of the Carpathians.

Other major strongholds to fall Aug. 24 were Roman and Bacau, the latter 37 miles northwest of Barlad.

Russians Sight Tartu in Estonia

At the other end of the extended Eastern Front Soviet forces plunged within sight of Tartu in Estonia and edged within striking distance of the German bastion at Lomza in Poland, near the East Prussian forntier.

The 47,000 casualties announced at midnight brought to 853,886 the number of enemy troops announced as killed or captured in the Russian summer offensives since June 23. The 28th German general was captured.

Germany announced officially that "some" Romanian troops had stopped fighting.

A correspondent for Izvestia said he saw one point where Romanian troops had rebelled. Soviet cossacks were hailed frequently by surrendering Romanians, who were ordered to continue without guard to Red Army bases, Moscow said.

Best estimates of German troops in Romania range up to 40 divisions, many under strength. This force of perhaps 400,000 men represents Nazi survivors of their Ukrainian armies, chased from that rich Russian Republic in the winter campaign. Practically all are believed massed on the active front. Apparently it was to annihilate these Germans that the twin Russian offensives were aimed.

Romania has perhaps 25 to 30 divisions, many under strength from losses suffered in the Russian campaigns which were estimated to have cost Romania up to 1,000,000 casualties. Part of these were at the front, perhaps half were in the center of the country and near the border of Transylvania. Hitler awarded Hungary half of Transylvania in the 1940 Vienna Dictate.

Tokyo:

Say Allies Attempt Landing on Mapias

The Tokyo Radio asserted that Allied troops had attempted a landing on the Mapia (St. David) Islands off the northwest coast of New Guinea but had been repulsed.

There was no immediate report from Allied sources on any activity in the Mapias.

The Mapias are about 150 miles northwest of the Schouten group, which lie immediately off the New Guinea coast and are about 300 miles east of Halmahera, which has been a repeated target of Allied bombing attacks recently.

Halmahera is only 300 miles from the Philippines.

Meanwhile, the heaviest single raid on Halmahera Island was reported by Allied headquarters among an unusually strong series of aerial thrusts which unloaded a total of 315 tons of bombs on Japanese defenses.

An undisclosed number of raiders dropped 156 tons on Halmahera. More than 200 Allied fighters and attack planes ranged over Vogelkop Peninsula, Dutch New Guinea. They left runways at the Babo, Nabire, and Otawiri airdromes unserviceable.

This brings to more than 400 tons the explosives unloaded on Halmahera in the past three raids reported. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué Aug. 23 said 135 tons had been expended on the octopus-shaped island, and the previous day he announced a 110-ton raid.

Stilwell:

Say Allies Attempt Landing on Mapias

Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell totaled his account with the Japanese on Aug. 25 and marked the first installment paid for the beating he admitted the Allies took in Burma in 1942.

An official recapitulation of the General's 1944 north Burma campaign disclosed that more than 10,000 square miles of territory were recaptured and more than 20,000 Japanese were killed.

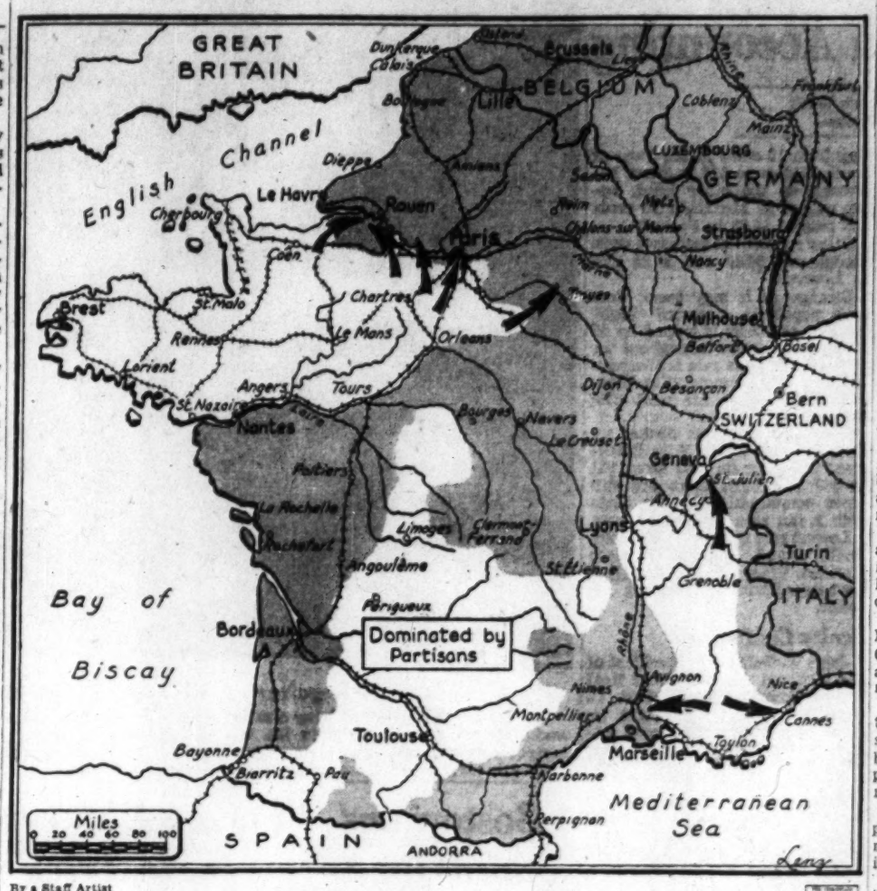
"Similarities to the first Burma campaign but in the exact reverse are now appearing," said a Southeast Asia Command Headquarters statement.

"Equipment taken by the Japanese in the 1942 retreat was retaken and used by the Allies. British and American automobiles abandoned to the Japanese have been captured, repaired, and are now ready for our use again. British blankets and Australian anti-tank guns have been recovered.

"Even officers' supplies, among the items once ours and then used by the Japanese, were finally taken."

The return of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten from conferences in London to Command Headquarters was announced.

Shadows Shrink in France



By a Staff Artist

Allied Forces Continue to Gain

White areas show territory liberated by advancing Allied armies or French Forces of the Interior. Arrows indicate main points at which Allied armies are attacking.

French-Front Stories Lose Pigeon 'Wings'

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 25

The Army no longer is using pigeons to rush uncensored stories from the French front, because the birds might land behind German lines—or even be lured off by some pigeon "Mata Hari."

Nazi Supply Line to Italy Cut By Allied Hold on Riviera

Continued from Page 1

are now driving, five or six of the main rail bridges across the river are reported smashed.

The general disruption of communications by Allied aircraft is now hampering the Allied ground forces themselves as they follow up the Germans, but repairs and improvisations can be effected at high speed without significant interference by the enemy.

Main Bases Expanded

While repairs are being carried out, supply services in the rear are expediting expansion of the main improvement of channels to the front to meet daily increasing demands.

France's biggest port and second largest city, Marseille, provides the Allies with supplies for operations on a large scale in the future — complementary to the great funnels through which men and material are pouring in to the north.

The biggest merchant or naval vessels can be accommodated in the harbor, and the salt marsh area to the west long has been the vicinity of one of Europe's best seaplane bases.

Occupation of the city gives access to the Rhône River leading to the industrial city of Lyon 230 miles to the north. No estimate is available yet of the damage done to port installations in Marseille by Allied bombing and German demolition, but experience at Naples, for example, promises that the difficulties these raise can be surmounted quickly.

German Tactics Fail

In South France's German rearguard tactivs which worked so well in Italy in the past are not proving a success. Those are the tactics of attempting to hold up advancing Allied troops at suitable terrain points with small forces of hard-fighting troops.

Activity of the Maquis, and the throwing in of small formations of troops to check the Allies has been rather like throwing fuel into a furnace.

Since the Germans found the scale of Allied invasion in Southern France too big for them even to begin handling successfully, they have been too much off balance to form a cohesive line as yet. They have been more concerned in getting out of the way.

Good at Withdrawal

The Germans have a traditional aptitude for extracting more troops than expected from "impossible" situations. In Southern France, they are certain to need to exploit that aptitude now.

The Allies today hold more than 200 miles of the French Mediterranean coast, and while that is being acquired, American forces have by-passed via the "backdoor" the long stretch of the Rhône Valley protected by the heights of the Dauphiné Alps.

The possible hold up of a Rhône Valley bottleneck therefore has been skilfully avoided by a maneuver which developed so quickly it took the enemy completely by surprise. From Marseille the French are in a position to dominate the Rhône delta as the various prongs of advance drill their way inland.

Paris Slip-Up Overcome By Continued Enthusiasm

Continued from Page 1

been outdated, said two French columns from the west entering Paris at 2:30 this morning were meeting with considerable opposition.

Since then the division has fanned out on a fairly wide front and is still engaged with the enemy. Patrols may have entered the city.

Some Prisoners Taken

Casualties have been inflicted on the enemy and some prisoners taken. Considerably more opposition was encountered than expected in the shape of roadblocks, demolitions, and mines.

There is no denying some disappointment in London over the confusion in Paris developments following Wednesday's announcements from French sources, including Gen. Charles de Gaulle's headquarters, that the city had been liberated by the F. F. I.

In private there may have been some headshaking and some charges that many persons here were too quick off the mark in hailing a new era in working together with the French.

On the other hand there is no general setback either in London's official or unofficial reawakened zeal for understanding and closest co-operation with the French.

One doesn't have to look further than SHAEF communiqués since Aug. 23 to see that co-ordination has not been complete between Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters and French headquarters in the matter of liberation of Paris.

While the Allied world was celebrating the liberation of Paris as announced by French headquarters, SHAEF remained silent.

There is some feeling here today that some earlier classification of the position by SHAEF or some guidance should have been offered.

The explanation of events given here today is that the people of Paris had risen, had won great successes and seemed to have the earliest prospect of achieving their liberation.

Nazis Flouted Pledge

But at the time of the announcement of liberation by the French, Allied forces were still not near enough to back up the French Forces of the Interior.

The Germans, it seems, took advantage of this situation and went back on their promise of an "armistice." So the fight went on and has given cause for anxious moments until this morning's news of French armored divisions' arrival at the center of the city.

This great story of the liberation of Paris is regarded here as a confused one—a mixture of French precipitance and Anglo-American caution in their official pronouncements.

But even if the Paris rising was slightly premature or the initial publicity plans went astray, subsequent events have speedily set the seal on success, unlike the unhappy situation following the Warsaw uprising.

Today in London there is no dimming of the enthusiasm for the way the French are everywhere rising to achieve their liberation side by side with the Allied armies.

The temporary confusion in Paris only tends to underline the problems to be borne in mind in every phase of the liberation and rehabilitation of Europe, which cannot be achieved by side-stepping problems inherent in the situation on the Continent after four years under Nazi domination.

Furthermore the very nature of the 1944 Allied pattern of superblitzkrieg is regarded as entailing the risk of complex situations. The Germans in 1940 with their long political preparation and with their widespread fifth column activity achieved a revolution in warfare.

The Allies today have evolved to a still higher pitch in the technique of high-speed armored columns operating wherever possible with the French Forces of the Interior in such a way that temporary secrecy and confusion have to be expected.

There is also a new attempt here to understand how difficult it must be for oppressed peoples to restrain themselves now that liberating armies are ranging over Europe.

There is no denying the lessons in the Paris liberation setback. At the same time in the light of many considerations—not forgetting that the Germans are unlikely to let any opportunity slip by to sow dissension between the French and other Allies—it is easier to understand the happenings in Paris in the last three days—and therefore to put a brake on the revival of questionings of French stability.

Army Exempts Two Nisei From Coast Ban Order

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 25 (AP)—United States District Attorney Charles H. Carr announced yesterday that military authorities have exempted two American-born Japanese, Mrs. Shizuko Shiramizu and Masaru Bara, from a Government order excluding Japanese from the Pacific Coast defense zone and particularly from Los Angeles County.

Mr. Carr asked Federal Court to dismiss suits brought by a Civil Liberties Union attorney to test the right of the military to exclude Mrs. Shiramizu and Mr. Baba. He said Army officials had advised him that there were no facts on record indicating that Mrs. Shiramizu or Mr. Baba might jeopardize security. Mrs. Shiramizu's husband was killed while fighting with American forces in Italy.

Marseille Papers Tell of Liberation

By the Associated Press

Marseille, France, Aug. 24 (Delayed)

Two newspapers—La Marseillaise and Rouge-Midi—published two-page editions here today announcing the liberation of both this city and Paris.

Both carried front-page pictures of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Premier Stalin, President Roosevelt, and Prime Minister Churchill.

Allies in Rush To Trap Nazis At the Seine

Continued from Page 1

British front, which has been compelled to move against the grain of Normandy rivers rather than parallel to river valleys, has been leaping ahead so fast that divisional headquarters have barely had time to pin their maps to the walls when out come the pins and they are off again.

Thus the speed of this coastal upsurge is such that only now are the British and Canadians beginning to encounter extensive minefields. Thus Allied armies elsewhere have threatened more than once to outrun their air cover.

The speed of the advance puts special burdens on the engineers because pacing the advancing armies with new airstrips as needed is no soft job.

Thus correspondents have seen a field of waving wheat one day in France and a few days following it was stripped and become a hard-packed new airfield.

The first airfield constructed in Normandy required 72 hours. Construction units are now aiming at a goal of 48 hours as a maximum.

Nor is wheat lost with such tactics. At one field RAF men stacked the wheat as it was cut by summoned French farmers plus Army-furnished tractors and reapers.

As soon as the harvest was completed, bulldozers, graders, and rollers began operations "according to plan."

Months before invasion in many instances blueprints for airfields were drawn up from air photographs, some taken with stereoscopic lenses.

The speed of the advance is paying rich dividends besides the capture of enemy troops, not the least of which is the taking of French cities like Marseille with its harbor at least in reparable condition and seizure of enemy airfields with facilities intact.

Vet Reassignment Stations Function

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Veterans of the Army Ground and Service Forces returning from overseas assignments for duty in the United States began moving yesterday into resort hotels at Miami Beach, Fla., and Santa Barbara, Calif., the first two of five A. G. F.-A. S. F. redistribution stations to begin operations.

The stations will reclassify and reassign returning veterans. Most of the officers and men routed through them will be troops brought back under the rotation policy. Some, however, will be battle casualties who have recovered and are ready for new assignments.

In addition to the two stations which began operating yesterday, the Army has leased resort facilities which will open as redistribution stations at Asheville, N. C., and Hot Springs, Ark., on Sept. 5, and at Lake Placid, on Sept. 8.

All U. S. Merchant Ships To Get Library and Bible

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—A "Captain's Technical Library" of 27 technical volumes and the Bible (large print) are to be placed on every ship of the United States merchant marine.

The Maritime Commission, disclosing this today, said "more efficient operation of the merchant marine is anticipated," through use of the libraries.

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Reich Sustains Economic Blow Through Setbacks in France

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Allied invasion of France is an economic, as well as a military blow to the Reich.

Vital communication lines have been snapped, and Germany has lost one third, if not more, of the economic supplies which it was draining from the conquered country.

France has provided approximately 50 per cent of the tributes which Germany has received from Europe, according to the British Ministry of Economic Warfare.

The conquest of Normandy and Brittany has already cut off the agricultural supplies to Germany from these regions.

The capture of Caen, Rennes, Le Mans, Chartres, and the Loire cities of Nantes, Tours, and Orleans has deprived the Nazis of important industrial centers. Numerous plants of light industry are concentrated around Nantes which has, at the same time, an important harbor.

Industry and Agriculture

Rennes has many plants where agricultural products are turned to commercial use.

Le Mans is not only an important communication center, but contains large railway and machinery workshops. Chartres is important for its big military airport and aircraft factory.

Occupation of the Loire towns is not only important because they are industrial centers but particularly because it severs railway and road communications between the German-occupied Southwest of France—with the centers of Bordeaux and Toulouse—and the rest of the country.

Should the Allied spearhead which seized Orléans continue to advance to the east, along the Loire River, it would actually cut the country in two and interrupt all communications between Germany and Southern France.

Although the Paris region is not yet occupied by the Allies at this hour, economic activities of this important industrial region must be considered as fairly well paralyzed. Reports from inside Paris some days ago indicated that many factories of the Paris industrial belt had to close down for lack of fuel and of raw materials.

Drastic Cut in Output

With workers intentionally slowing down and sabotaging production, deliveries coming out of the Paris armament, machinery, textile and other factories probably have been cut drastically.

Paris in Allied hands would mean from the economic point of view, that the liberators will hold the most important communication center of the country and the seat of some of the largest industries of France, especially in the field of metal-work and machinery building.

The Allies also have laid their hands on the most important source of raw material for French aluminum-production, the bauxite-pits of Hyères. These mines produced about 700,000 tons of bauxite in 1941.

Allied armies are nearing the big naval base of Toulon with its important shipyards, as well as Marseille, France's largest seaport. Marseille is also one of the most important industrial centers of the French South. Near Marseille are located some of the largest oil refineries of the country, having a capacity of 15,000,000 barrels a year. This is one fourth of the entire capacity of French petroleum refineries.

Industrial Triangle

If the Allies occupy the Rhône valley, they will take possession of the third largest industrial region of France. The industrial triangle of Lyons, Valence, St. Etienne contains numerous chemical, machinery and electrical-power plants. Other industrial cities as Grenoble, Chambéry to the east and Clermont-Ferrand to the west are near to the Rhône valley.

The Nazis may give up Southern France but it is expected that they will defend to the last the industrial heart of the country, located along the northern and eastern borders of France. These territories contain approximately 70 per cent of the French coal pits, 50 per cent of the ore mines, 50 per cent of the steel mills, 80 per cent of the textile plants, numerous chemical, machinery and metal plants.

The Nazis apparently intended to annex these regions in the case of a Franco-German peace. In preparation of this move the northwestern region, centering around Lille, was attached administratively to Belgium, the eastern region with Alsace and Lorraine directly to the German Reich. Large fortification works are reported in these regions. The Allies may have to fight hard to force the Nazis to let go their most valuable industrial booty in France.

Tropical Calm and Contentment

Courtesy National Railways of Mexico

Mexican Family and Burro Pose Outside Farm Home

With many roads mere sandy trails, and hills and rocky crags abundant, the burro is most useful to his Mexican master, taking the place of automobile or wagon.

Mexico Volcano Lures U. S. Vacationists

Monitor Traveltalks

By Mabel F. Knight

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PARICUTIN, Mexico—Don't try to sit on your burro's back when returning from the perpetual firework display put on by the 1½-year-old volcano, Paricutín, Mexico. One American friend, when leaving the grand, nightly spectacle, didn't wish to miss a moment of the magnificent pyrotechnic display, so he mounted his placid burro backward. But the burro had ideas of his own. He didn't want any such foolishness as that, and he planted his four feet stubbornly on the ground and refused to budge.

Even if traveling nowhere else in Mexico, that 700-mile round trip from Mexico City to Paricutín includes high lights of the Republic—Toluca, the Valley of the Thousand Peaks, the Colonial Town, Morelia and Patzcuaro. From the veranda of the Posada de Don Vasco in that city we had our first view of the mighty power of Paricutín. Puffs of smoke at regular six-second intervals were seen in the distance. We stayed there the night, then drove to Uruapan, the starting point for the visit to the volcano. Two years before, I had seen this tropical town when radiant in its multicolored flora. On this day, however, the atmosphere suggested the fairylike mist of the Wizard of Oz and the droopy flowers were trying their best to weather the dust clouds.

Although it was noonday when we reached Uruapan, the electric lights were on, and there was a gray mist in the air from the volcanic ash. Our guide looked serious. He hoped the wind would change. After lunch our party met in the foyer of the hotel. We hardly recognized each other and looked more like brigands than anything else in our coveralls, workmen's jackets, miners' shoes, scarves, gloves and sombreros. As we intended staying 'way into the night, we needed all the warm clothes possible under the coveralls.

Ride on Burros

In a much-used auto that would stand the wear and tear of the rocky roadway, we drove through the woods to Paranguricutiro, an Indian town that is gradually being buried by the ceaseless flow of lava. There we exchanged auto transportation for burro back. By this time the wind had changed, and we could see and hear Paricutín, as rhythmic in its rumbles as the pounding of the surf after a heavy storm.

Don't be sorry for the Indians whose homes lie under the volcano. Those who wished were moved to other farms, while the where they hire out their burros majority are at Paranguricutiro, and themselves at five pesos, or a dollar, for the round trip to Paricutín.

My reddish burro was named Relampiro. Polomo, the dog, and Antonio, the Indian, went with the burro. I sat on a wooden saddle minus reins, and when it seemed as if I would take a heater going down-hill, I was told to stretch backward and extend the stirrups forward at such times. That helped, especially when Relampiro forgot he was a respectable burro and tried to emulate a spirited thoroughbred.

The burros know the way by heart, and besides they have no desire to leave the straight and narrow path for unexplored regions, so trust you burro. Antonio was supposed to lead Relampiro but was never in evidence at a critical down-hill time, but nobody ever falls off a burro on that mile ride, where at the end we dismounted at the rudely built wooden hut, where beans, tortillas and hot drinks were for sale.

Glowing Lava Flows

From here there is an unparalleled view, but we wished to go even farther. We had our supper put up at Uruapan, and we walked along the edge of the lava fields, as far as it is safe, then sat and ate sandwiches, fruit, and cake as sunset came on and the black smoke changed to a brilliant red, and streams of glowing lava rolled down the volcano sides, evenly spaced.

Paricutín is now about 2,000 feet high and it is still growing. On that night, lightning flashes appeared in the columns of smoke and peals of thunder were heard within the volcano. We were the last to leave that night, much to the disgust of our guides and burros. Relampiro would not be appeased with lump sugar, but looked disdainfully at me, merely wanting to be off.

The stars were the only lanterns to light the inky darkness of the forest back to Paranguricutiro, but Relampiro knew the way. We were soon singing Mexican songs, turning around now and then for a last glimpse of this new volcano, Paricutín, but we knew better than to ride our burros back to. When I parted with Relampiro he looked bored as he submitted to be patted, and if he could have spoken I am sure he would have said: "Well, one more American visitor out of the way. I wonder what the next one will be like!"

President Contacts Willkie, He Tells Press Conference

Continued from Page 1

tions, said that he knew of no plans for a "private" meeting with his 1940 opponent but he added that this did not mean he would not meet him. In any event no date had been set.

Initiative by President

It is assumed that Mr. Roosevelt has taken the initiative in getting into touch with Mr. Willkie, and that whatever political motive may be behind the move, the subject of politics has been omitted and the approach has been made along the foreign policies angle.

Mr. Willkie has taken an on-the-fence attitude in the presidential race on the political level. But he has previously expressed forcibly his desire to see America play a part in world affairs in postwar security, and has excoriated isolationists of the sort who kept the United States out of the League in 1919-1921.

Mr. Willkie has shown himself conversant with the State Department plans for the Dumbarton Conference. When Governor Dewey last week invited him to Albany to discuss foreign policy, Mr. Willkie declined to go, but met John Foster Dulles, Governor Dewey's adviser on foreign affairs, in New York.

Gov. Dewey voiced alarm over reports from undisclosed sources that small countries were being pushed into a corner by the big powers in the forthcoming conference. In what to some observers seemed a snub, Mr. Willkie informed Governor Dewey that he had the same fears, but that these had been set at rest 10 days previously as the result of inquiries at Washington.

He implied that Governor Dewey could have had access to the same information had he cared to. As to Mr. Roosevelt, he has not as yet accepted any invitation to a conference.

Willkie Keeps Independent

The political situation shaping up in regard to Mr. Willkie's role seems to be this. He is keeping a detached position, placing emphasis not on personalities but on foreign policy, and is reserving his support as a threat against isolationist tendencies that might appear in either party.

Both Governor Dewey and Mr. Roosevelt have nibbled at Mr. Willkie for support. Mr. Willkie has declined, thus far, to be won into either camp, but has maintained a co-operative position to each on foreign policy.

Mr. Willkie is prepared to come to Washington if he receives a "command" from Mr. Roosevelt as Commander-in-Chief, but he seems to be fighting shy of an invitation from Mr. Roosevelt as political leader.

Reports of a formal joint Roosevelt-Dewey statement in favor of a postwar security pact, and of teeth to support it, to take the whole matter out of the election have strong support here. It is not impossible that Mr. Willkie's name might be appended to the same understanding.

Mr. Willkie was reported in New York yesterday to favor giving the Executive power to exercise sanctions against aggressor nations, without getting individual specific authority from Congress. This is favored by Messrs. Hull and Roosevelt.

Farm Expert Sees Coming Crop Surplus

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (AP) — A back-to-the-land movement as a means of fitting returning soldiers into the nation's economy is an illusion, Theodore W. Schultz, agriculture economist at the University of Chicago, declared today.

In a speech prepared for delivery to the Conference on Education in Rural Communities, Mr. Schultz said there probably would not be a shortage of farm land during the first two decades after the war, but "open space is not itself economic opportunity."

"What we foresee," he said, "is a 'farm problem' instead of a 'food' problem, and instead of hungry mouths begging for food, agricultural surpluses will go begging for a market."

Mr. Schultz said that within the next several decades it is "likely" that more than half the young people reared in rural areas in this country will find they will not be needed in agriculture.

"If they stay," he stated, "they will burden agriculture and will also thereby deny themselves the gain in earnings that would come to them from migration."

Willkie Seeks to Delay Parleys Until After November Election

Continued from Page 1

call from Albany was put through and could not be reached by the Governor, who, on the following day, sent him a telegram asking him to join in the Dewey-Dulles' talk. Mr. Willkie declined, but agreed to see Mr. Dulles in New York for a nonpartisan, man-to-man talk, which was held at the Dulles' home late on the afternoon of Aug. 21.

Mr. Willkie's attitude regarding the campaign, indicating his determination to come out in support of no candidate until each one's respective position is more clearly defined, has put the spotlight on him more directly than it has been since he withdrew as a presidential candidate.

No Ax to Grind

Politicians now see him from a new angle—as a man who has no political ax to grind and as one who is looking for no bandwagon to climb aboard.

They admire his rejection of the bids that have come to him from President Roosevelt and Governor Dewey and see him as a stand-patter for the principles he has advocated since he entered the political arena: as a man who places these principles above partisan politics and political place. In a word, they are convinced that Wendell Willkie will not lend himself to furtherance of any politician's ambitions and will not be utilized by any of them in their campaigns nor will he enter into any "deal."

In Republican quarters close to the Dewey inner council, it was admtted off the record today that the Governor's high command made a tactical mistake when it rushed through the foreign-policy plank of its platform in Chicago without giving Mr. Willkie's memorandum a place in the platform committee's deliberations and that as grave a mistake was made in the Dewey command's slight to the party's then-titular head in connection with the invitation for him to attend the convention. It was recalled that this was the first time in the history of the Republican Party that the preceding national standard bearer had not been invited to address a convention, and it was agreed that Mr. Willkie was fully justified in feeling wounded at the obvious snub.

Wide Rift

These things are not the determining cause of Mr. Willkie's detached attitude toward the Dewey candidacy, but they do enter into the picture, and it is taken for granted that there is nothing Governor Dewey and his advisers can do now short of a convincing show of sincerity in their adherence to the principles identified with Mr. Willkie's internationalist point of viey that can bring him around to support of the Republican nominee.

What these Willkie policies are is well known. He defined them in detail in 1940 and again in his preprimary campaign this year. They are written into the record and there is nothing in his past or present record to indicate that Mr. Willkie will modify them.

Mr. Willkie is watching the Dumbarton Oaks conference closely, and he has said he would do nothing and say nothing that would serve to embarrass the conferees, to throw a monkey wrench into the conference machinery, or to prejudge its action. It will be recalled that Governor Dewey's request to Mr. Willkie that he join in his conferences with Mr. Dulles came on the very eve of the meeting at Dumbarton Oaks, while confirmation of President Roosevelt's invitation for Mr. Willkie to visit the White House for a talk comes while the peace preliminaries are being discussed in Georgetown.

Hull and Dulles in Accord On Postwar World Points

Continued from Page 1

not directly confirmed, that the area of agreement between Mr. Hull and Mr. Dulles was aimed at two points:

1. There shall be a world security organization or "league."

2. The delegate, or delegation, from each nation on the executive council of this organization shall have power to call out armed forces of his nation to put down aggression without waiting for approval of his government. This means, for example, that the American delegate could order out the troops without asking Congress.

The Hull-Dulles statement was not phrased in enthusiastic enough language, nor was it sufficiently specific to greatly bolster Russian and British interest in the present Dumbarton Oaks conference on co-operative peace enforcement.

Allies' Doubts Raised

This not to say that there is any evidence of waning interest on the part of these two nations. It is simply to point out the obvious doubts that must have arisen in British and Russian thoughts as they saw Governor Dewey's representative, Mr. Dulles, suddenly projected into the headlines even as the Dumbarton Oaks conferees assembled. Here was history, they might have said, repeating itself.

That the shadow of Woodrow Wilson's experience was cast over hopes for winning the peace just as the war with Germany was reaching a resounding crescendo was at first a sharp disappointment to Mr. Hull, it can be reported.

Mutual Interests

There was absolutely no prearrangement in his talks with Mr. Dulles. These talks resulted spontaneously and directly from a question asked Mr. Hull by a newspaperman. In answering, Mr. Hull without visible enthusiasm said he would be glad to talk with Mr. Dewey or his representative.

But when Mr. Dulles was actually seated in Mr. Hull's office, it can be reported that the mutuality of long years of rather parallel interests in foreign affairs took effect. The discussion inevitably rose above narrow partisanship and as two Americans—though with admitted reservations between them as to nuances in policies—they pondered how their country can do its part in preserving future world order. This is an objective near to the desire of all Americans, though there may be differences of opinion as to how best achieve that objective.

Mr. Dulles is authority for the information that Mr. Hull laid before him the full story of the American proposals at Dumbarton Oaks. These include the idea of a "league" and for enforcement implementation, and appear to have won the general approval of Britain and Russia.

Whether Mr. Hull asked directly for Mr. Dulles' support is not known, but Mr. Dulles unquestionably recognizes the full implications of the Republican position, and how acutely a domestic fight over international issues might affect the delicate fabric of world peace.

Apparently he already favored, or was won, to the central necessity for (A) a "League" with (B) teeth in it.

Talked With Senators

Mr. Dulles then consulted with some of his party's leaders in the Senate, where the League ran on the rocks two decades ago. What he learned, after talking with those of both "isolationist" and "internationalist" coloring was sufficient to send him back to Mr. Hull for two more long talks, from one of which he emerged with the cryptic statement:

"We are trying to do something rather novel in American political life. We are breaking new ground. . . ."

Those who heard him believed Mr. Dulles was about to tell of the development of the agreement, but then decided not to.

Whether this agreement will actually come off, and whether Mr. Dulles is empowered by Governor Dewey to make announcement of it here in concert with Mr. Hull, or whether it will come directly from Mr. Dewey in more dramatic political setting, is not known.

It is pointed out here that if the agreement is limited to the two main points, a league and sharp enforcement, plenty of room will still be left for debate on foreign policy.

Council of Four Nations

For example, Mr. Dewey's question whether the small nations are to receive proper consideration in the new plan is still valid. The American plan, as originally and unofficialy pictured here, provided for a council of but four nations, the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China. This council would wield the real power and its members would order out the necessary forces to quench aggression.

This council would be supplemented by an assembly of all the signatory nations.

Governor Dewey, who according to Mr. Dulles had not enjoyed opportunity to study an official version of the American plan, expressed the fear that the big nations might play "cynical power politics."

One answer might be for expanding the council to include other nations, for example, France, as has been reputedly proposed here at Dumbarton Oaks.

Another would be to set up three rotating members on the council, the places to be filled by small nations.

But these are points that might be fought over in a political campaign without sinking the primary and fundamental fact that there would be a league and that it would have war-suppressing powers and that both parties were united behind it.

Long Floating Bridge

A floating bridge in the Kawartha Lakes district of Ontario is a mile and a quarter long, and is said to be the longest floating bridge in the world.

Rocket Clusters Lighter Than Howitzer Projectiles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The combined weight of the two three-tube Army ordnance rocket clusters and their projectiles carried by United States fighter planes is about 450 pounds as compared with a ground-type Army ordnance 105-mm howitzer and six rounds which weigh approximately two tons—or 10 times as much—the War Department estimated.

What Went Wrong in Paris— Pretruce Talk Much Confused

By Merrill Mueller

NBC Correspondent representing the combined American Networks

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, Aug. 25 (AP)—Undoubtedly the world is asking what went wrong with the liberation of Paris following Lieut. Gen. Pierre Koenig's radiocast on Wednesday, Aug. 23. Today I can supply some of the answers which I was prevented from releasing Wednesday evening.

I was with Gen. Omar Bradley for the final meeting with the group that came out of Paris under cover of a white flag to announce the surrender of the city. This group consisted of a Swedish diplomat, acting as a neutral protecting authority for the German units; a Belgian counsel; two members of the F. F. I. (French Forces of the Interior) from Paris and a British officer. They had come through to our lines in Lieut. Gen. George Patton's area, reported to him and were sent back to General Bradley for a decision. None of their stories agreed. In fact, the one British officer had to act as moderator of the meeting to keep their reports to strict fact.

Views Outlined

The Swedish diplomat was brief and fairly factual. He told General Bradley the German High Command felt itself unable to confer in Paris; and would henceforth not take the responsibility of policing it. Then he itemized the German properties reportedly in danger. This was a bold-faced German effort to produce a clean record to the world while actually it was used as a carte blanc to carry out reprisals against the Partisans wherever and whenever the opportunity presented itself.

One Frenchman said the Paris Maquisards controlled all the city. The other claimed the Underground forces could only control those parts of the city that the Germans would not use for their withdrawal. The Belgian reported on the civil distress within Paris and the British officer gave the real sound warning that German defense positions in Paris were still intact, and a clear approach to the city would be costly.

French Move In

General Bradley himself told me that beyond the British officer he didn't know who to believe but that he was in a position to spare the Second French Armored Division and would order it to Paris. It was estimated that the Second French Armored Division could not be within the city within 48 hours—and that is exactly what it took.

Later Wednesday afternoon I flew to Paris in a reconnaissance aircraft. Other planes ahead of us over the city were dodging balloons and heavy ack-ack barrages, indicating then that the French control of the city was not complete.

War Department Reports Top Air Ace Is Prisoner of War Held in Germany

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Lieut. Col Francis Gabreski, missing since he flew out on volunteer extra duty July 20 to protect his standing as America's all-time top air ace, is a prisoner of war.

The War Department, in making the bare announcement that the Oil City, Pa., flier is held in Germany, still withheld details of his last operational flight.

The fact that the Thunderbolt pilot was missing was announced in England July 29 and the news that he is a prisoner, brought joy to his family at Oil City, Pa., and to Miss Kay Cochran of Prairie du Chien, Wis., his fiancée. Miss Cochran and the flier had made plans to marry this month. He was due for a 30-day leave Aug. 1.

At the time Colonel Gabreski was reported missing, his record stood at 28 enemy planes shot out of the air and three more destroyed on the ground.

There is a possibility that his record may have been built higher on the last flight. On the day he was recorded as missing, at least 13 German planes were downed out of formations which attacked heavy American bombers which Colonel Gabreski and other fighters were escorting over Germany. More planes were destroyed on the ground.

'Fair Treatment' of Citizens Dealing With Agencies Sought

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Legislation designed to insure "fair treatment" of citizens in dealing with Government agencies and to "provide adequate review by the courts of agency action" was introduced in the House today.

Chairman Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, of the House Committee Investigating Executive Agencies, said the measure was prepared by his Committee "to improve the administration of justice by prescribing fair administrative procedure" among executive agencies. He added:

"Administrative agencies are steadily becoming more numerous and more powerful. There is no indication that this trend will not continue. Because of the ever increasing importance, not only to business interests, but also to every individual, of the activities of the agencies, it is the concern of everyone—and the duty of Congress — to pass legislation which will insure fair treatment before such agencies and also provide adequate review by the court of agency action."

Mr. Smith said President Roosevelt "has long recognized the need for a general reform of the procedural rule of administrative agencies." A statement accompanying a draft of the bill added that a committee created by the President had declared that present administrative agencies were the result of legislative groping rather than the pursuit of a consistent policy and that they constitute "a headless fourth branch of the government, a haphazard deposit of irresponsible agencies and unco-ordinated powers."

The bill sets up a standard system of practices, codifying procedures so that an attorney who practices before one agency "will have little difficulty in transferring that practice to other agencies," Mr. Smith's committee said, adding:

"Heretofore, each agency has had its own rules and regulations. These were so diverse as to cause confusion among both aggrieved individuals and their attorneys. . . ."

Hard Fight in Senate Is Seen For Anglo-American Oil Pact

Continued from Page 1

it 32 votes plus 1—out of a Senate of 96—can block any treaty proposed. This means, in effect, that an obstructionist has twice the power in blocking a treaty that an internationalist may have in supporting it. The League of Nations actually secured a majority vote in the Senate, but was unable to scale the two-thirds barrier.

Many Secretaries of State in the past, primarily Republicans, have condemned this Senate rule. John Hay remarked, after treaties that had been carefully negotiated with Britain were rejected by the two-thirds rule, that sending a treaty into the Senate was like sending a bull into the arena; it could not return alive.

Foes Call it Cartel

The U. S.-British Agreement on oil made public Aug. 8 is an effort by negotiation to work out advance utilization and distribution of world oil resources on a fair basis. The agreement includes an understanding between the two countries affecting private interests. As such it has been praised and attacked the opponents charging that it commits the United States to the first international cartel for allocation of supplies and markets, thereby reducing international competition.

The Administration seemed in doubt at first whether to regard this understanding with Britain as a regular treaty, or as one of the executive agreements which do not require Senate ratification. The use of the executive agreement machinery has been evolved over many years to avoid the more cumbersome and complicated two-thirds Senate rule.

Reciprocal trade agreements, for example, are not considered treaties. Mr. Roosevelt's sudden decision to send the pact to the Senate resolves this uncertainty. Decision to get Senate ratification may have been made to placate senatorial criticism at a time when much more important international understandings on postwar security pacts were in prospect.

Mr. Roosevelt's decision was probably also implemented by questions raised in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and a special Senate Oil Committee. It is believed that with Senate consideration now involved the oil pact will require months of Senate consideration, and under the two-thirds rule it is not unlikely that it will undergo extensive modification.

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The Home Forum

Glorious Liberty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LIVING in an era of aggressive campaigns against Israel, as well as other nations, Isaiah comforted his people with promises of great blessings to follow their immediate afflictions. Exhorting the Israelites to fit themselves for the privileges they would enjoy when their day of triumph should arrive, this inspiring prophet pictures the glory of God's government and the power of the Christ to bring joy and freedom to the people, asserting, "The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound" (Isaiah 61:1).

In his great work of setting the captives free, Jesus depended entirely upon mental or spiritual means. His mission was to bring to mankind the right understanding of God, so that it could be free from bondage to sin and suffering, and he gave ample proof that the true knowledge of God does free mortals from every ill, even death. Unfettered by limitation, he lived humbly yet mightily in spiritual understanding. Although he was frequently misunderstood, and eventually crucified, his knowledge of God enabled him to free himself from death. He taught the eternal, divine law of being. Christian Science demonstrates that his teachings, when spiritually understood and applied, free from bondage to sin and disease today as they did when the Master lived and applied them.

* * *

The right understanding of God as the only power frees from every form of captivity. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 95, 96), "Humanity advances slowly out of sinning sense into spiritual understanding; unwillingness to learn all things rightly, binds Christendom with chains." She labored that others might gain the true understanding of God and so find freedom from bondage to fear, disease, and suffering. Her textbook, Science and Health, contains a full and complete explanation of God as divine Mind, and of man as the expression of this Mind. When studied in connection with the Scriptures, this book reveals the spiritual message of the Bible, and the basis upon which the marvelous works of Jesus were performed.

Knowledge of and obedience to God's laws keep His children out of bondage to evil. We must obey spiritual law and cease to fear material sense if we would attain our full measure of freedom from fear, doubt, poverty, disease, sin, and suffering. This divine sense of freedom comes when we "walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit" as Paul tells us (Romans 8:1); because, as he further points out, "the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus" makes us "free from the law of sin and death."

One has the consciousness of freedom to the extent that he acknowledges the supremacy of God, good, and refuses to believe the lies or illusions of material sense testimony. This freedom requires alertness and watchfulness not to allow suggestions of loneliness, weariness, discontent, discouragement, and the like to fetter thought. We must acknowledge man's God-given heritage of joy, abundance, gratitude, strength, health, and peace.

* * *

The call to a higher citizenship abounding in genuine freedom rings in these words from Science and Health (p. 227): "Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right. The illusion of material sense, not divine law, has bound you, entangled your free limbs, crippled your capacities, enfeebled your body, and defaced the tablet of your being."

An improved understanding of God and His divine laws will enable mankind to enact human laws that will promote greater justice among individuals and better relations between nations. With a higher realization of the nature and character of God as divine Mind, infinite Love, mortals will attain a higher concept of law and freedom, and a more universal sense of citizenship. By these means shall we enter into that exalted estate designated by Paul (Romans 8:21) as "the glorious liberty of the children of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

What Is Christian Science?

The complete, authoritative answer to this question is given in the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

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by Mary Baker Eddy

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A Catalog of Works on Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy will be sent on request

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CLAM DIGGERS": *A Painting by Ross Moffett*

ONE OF TODAY'S outstanding artists in Provincetown is Ross Moffett, who was born in Iowa in 1888, but has resided for many years on Cape Cod. No contemporary painter is more worthy of the designation, native. For Mr. Moffett has remained notably aloof from the importations of painting style; he has avoided the *dernier cri*, the latest fashions in color and design, in order to cultivate his own modest manner of presentation.

The portrayals of townsfolk are wrought simply and with contemplative repose. Mr. Moffett tries to characterize them in typical moments, in their characteristic bearing. He is thrifty with detail, and achieves through spare drawing and summary statement a quality of strength. Some of his pictures seem like settings for a drama, settings that call for a play as succinct, as relevant, as dignified as Mr. Moffett's manner of presentation.

D. A.

Chwała wolności

Tłumaczenie artykułu w sprawie Nauki Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

ŻYJĄC w epoce natarczywych napadów przeciwko Izraelowi i innym narodom, Izajasz pocieszał swój lud przyrzeczeniami wielkich dobrodziejstw, jakie miały nastąpić po chwilowych cierpieniach. Wzywając Izraelitów, by przygotowywali się na przyjęcie przywilejów, jakie staną się ich udziałem, kiedy nadejdzie dzień triumfu, natchniony prorok maluje chwałę rządu boskiego i moc Chrystusową dania ludowi radości i wolności, mówiąc: „Duch Panującego Pana jest nademną; przeto mię pomazał Pan, abym opowiadał Ewangielię cichym, posłał mię, abym zawiązał rany tych, którzy są skruszonego serca, abym zwiastował pojmanym wyzwolenie, a więźniom otworzenie ciemnicy" (Izajasz 61:1).

W wielkiej swej pracy wyzwolania, ujarzmionych, Jezus polegał całkowicie na środkach umysłowych i duchowych. Jego misją było przynieść ludzkości prawdziwe zrozumienie Boga, tak żeby mogła być wolna od więzów grzechu i cierpienia, i dał niezbity dowód, że prawdziwe poznanie Boga oswobadza śmiertelników od wszelakiego zła, nawet od śmierci. Niezwiązany żadnymi ograniczeniami, żył on pokornie lecz mocarnie w duchowym rozumieniu. Jakkolwiek często był błędnie rozumiany, a nakoniec ukrzyżowany, jego poznanie Boga uzdolniło go do oswobodzenia się od śmierci. Uczył on wieczystego boskiego prawa istnienia. Nauka Chrześcijańska wykazuje, że jego nauki, zrozumiane duchowo i zastosowane, uwalniają od więzów grzechu i choroby dzisiaj tak samo jak uwalniały wtedy gdy Mistrz żył i stosował je.

* * *

Prawdziwe zrozumienie Boga jako jedynej siły oswobadza od wszelakiej formy ujarzmienia. Mary Baker Eddy pisze w "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (str. 95 i 96): „Ludzkość posuwa się powoli z grzesznego zmysłu w dziedzinę duchowego zrozumienia; niechęć do poprawnego nauczenia się wszelkich rzeczy wiąże chrześcijaństwo w okowy." Z wytężeniem pracowała ona nad tym, by inni zyskali prawdziwe zrozumienie Boga i w ten sposób znaleźli oswobodzenie od więzów bojaźni, choroby i cierpienia. Jej podręcznik, Science and Health, zawiera pełne i całkowite wytłumaczenie Boga jako nadludzkiej Myśli, a człowieka jako wyrazu tej Myśli. Studiowana w związku z Pismem Św., książka ta odkrywa duchowe polecenie Biblii i podstawę, na jakiej dokonały się cudowne dzieła Jezusa.

Poznanie Boga i posłuszeństwo dla Jego praw utrzymuje Jego dzieci w swobodzie od więzów zła. Musimy poddać się prawu duchowemu a przestać bać się zmysłu materialnego, jeżeli mamy osiągnąć pełną swobodę od trwogi, wątpienia, ubóstwa, choroby, grzechu i cierpienia. To boskie poczucie swobody budzi się, kiedy chodzimy „nie według ciała . . . , ale według Ducha", jak mówi nam św. Paweł (Do Rzymian 8:1); albowiem, jak dalej wywodzi, „zakon Ducha żywota, który jest w Chrystusie Jezusie" uwalnia nas „od zakonu grzechu i śmierci".

Człowiek posiada świadomość wolności w takim stopniu w jakim uznaje on wyższość Boga, dobra, i odrzuca wiarę w kłamstwa i złudzenia świadectwa zmysłów materialnych. Ta wolność wymaga uwagi i czujności, by nie pozwolić na to, żeby sugestje znudzenia, zmęczenia, niezadowolenia zniechęcenia i im podobne opanowały myśli. Musimy uznać boskie dziedzictwo człowieka w radości, dostatku, wdzięczności, sile, zdrowiu i pokoju.

* * *

Wezwanie do wyższego poziomu obywatelskiego obfitującego w istotną wolność odzywa się do nas ze stronic księgi Science and Health (str. 227): „Obywatele świata, przyjmijcie ‚wolność chwały dziatek Bożych' i bądźcie wolnymi! Takie jest wasze boskie prawo. Złudzenie zmysłów materialnych, a nie zaś boskie prawo, związało was, oplątało wasze wolne nogi, okaleczyło wasze zdolności, osłabiło wasze ciało i skoślawiło zarys waszego istnienia."

Ulepszone zrozumienie Boga i Jego boskich praw da ludzkości możność wprowadzenia takich ludzkich ustaw, jakie utrwalą większą sprawiedliwość między ludźmi i lepsze stosunki między narodami. Wraz z wyższym uświadomieniem natury i charakteru Boga jako boskiej Myśli, nieskończonej Miłości, śmiertelnicy osiągną wyższe pojęcie prawa i wolności, oraz szersze i powszechniejsze poczucie obywatelstwa. Tą drogą wejdziemy w owe wyższe dziedziny, jakie określa św. Paweł (Do Rzymian 8:21) jako „wolność chwały dziatek Bożych".

Far Travelers of The Pacific

ON A DAY in early September a strong wind from the Bering Sea, carrying the first chill of approaching winter, is sweeping across one of the ocean-girt islands of the Aleutians. A flock of fifty or sixty birds, many of them hatched only the previous May, four months before, in the remote tundra land of Alaska, are skittering along the ground in short flights, feeding as they go. The time for their great voyage is at hand. Suddenly the instinctive moment comes, the entire flock wheels into the upper air and disappears to the south over the flecked ocean to make its landfall about forty hours later on the islands of Hawaii, completing a direct and, as far as we know, nonstop flight of more than two thousand miles. This is the miraculous annual voyage of the Pacific golden plover, one of the most remarkable flights of any land or shore bird, and expressive of the distances that birds are capable of traveling. . . .

Certain sea birds are supreme in their abilities to travel over great stretches of the ocean and are likely to be found in the most remote parts of the Pacific and far away from even small islands. . . .

Numerous other families of sea birds, on the other hand, stick closely to the coast lines and never venture far out over the ocean. One does not find, for example, loons, pelicans, cormorants, auks or murres at great distances from continental shores or from the coasts of the few remote islands upon which some of them have become established. Terns, however, may be encountered almost anywhere at sea, but their close relatives, the gulls, are entirely absent from the central parts of the Pacific Ocean. The widely advertised bird that alighted on the head of Captain Eddie Rickenbacker during his castaway experience is not likely to have been a gull, because none has ever been recorded from that part of the world. It was probably a noddy or some other species of tern, or possibly a booby. — From "The Pacific World; Its Vast Distances, Its Lands and the Life Upon Them, and Its Peoples," edited by FAIRCHILD OSBORN. (New York: Norton.)

On Thoreau's Coldness

AN ASTONISHING THING about gossip is its longevity. Sometimes, while walking home from the center of Concord on a windless evening, I can smell fox long after the animal has disappeared. Similarly the pungent verdicts of people who half-knew or disliked Thoreau, a century ago, still linger in the same streets. One aspect of their disfavor interests me because Thoreau shared it himself. "He was cold," say many. "I am cold," says he. But was he?

* * *

I doubt it. Thoreau's name, like those famous shots at the North Bridge, has been heard around the world. But there is a curious thing about this fame. It has spread slowly, deeply, from lover to lover. His very name is a creator of friendships. Mention other great names and the talk tends to shift from the man to his work. Mention Thoreau and the interest comes back to the man. His readers are Thoreau-lovers. It is an axiom that to be loved one first must love. Then, if one is loved by thousands, must not one have first loved thousands? Man? The truth about Thoreau is that he loved man with an unquenchable ideality. Nothing less could explain the hold he is surely acquiring on all sorts and conditions of people.

Then why did Concord of a hundred years ago find him cold? Why did Thoreau find himself cold?

* * *

His manner helped to establish this reputation. He was a genius crammed with interests, short on time. He liked a bee-line from flower to flower, however long he might stand before the object when he had arrived. He could spend hours tracing a bird-call, but had no minute for the street-corner. This attitude always makes a bad impression.

His manners supported his manner. They could be bad. They were always sincere, forthright. He put honesty ahead of another's self-esteem. He probably would have called Chesterfield deceitful. Truth first, then etiquette, if any room remained.

* * *

Now it takes bigness to endure the truth. How many shopkeepers who attended the Lyceum enjoyed being told by their young neighbor that they were leading trivial lives when they might be making momentous ones? Emerson could say the same thing from the same platform, but suave gentle kindly Emerson phrased things differently. And Emerson never set the woods afire. That fire of 1844 was one of the most remarkable ever kindled. The smoke of it can be smelled in Concord yet. I think it might have been due to the exaggerated reproaches on all these counts that Henry, already up to his eyes and heart in nature, could call himself cold. At the same time, his reports on love and friendship fill some of the loftiest and most beautiful pages that a man has penned. What is the truth? Were people in large numbers blind? Was he exaggerating as he loved to do? Or posing?

He must have been loving at heart and the fact is that no day passed without proof. The birds and animals were aware of his fondness for them and let him take astonishing liberties with them. Children, those diviners of affection, knew a friend when they saw one and flocked about him. Those other children, the so-called humble, welcomed him to their shanties. His family life was affectionate and harmonious and few sons have spent a larger proportion of their lives staying home than he did. He kept his friends, surely a test of one's disposition, and added to them. His letters abound in warmth.

(To Lidian Emerson) My dear friend, it is very noble in you to write me so trustful an answer. It will do as well for another world as for this; such a voice is for no particular time nor person, but it makes him who may hear it stand for all that is lofty and true in humanity. The thought of you will constantly elevate my life; it will be something always above the horizon to behold, as when I look up at the evening star.

(To Lidian again) What wealth it is to have such friends that we cannot think of them without elevation! And we can think of them any time and anywhere, and it costs nothing but the lofty disposition. I cannot tell you the joy your letter gives me, which will not cease till the latest time. Let me accompany your finest thought.

I send my love to my other friend and brother, whose nobleness I slowly recognize.

(To Harrison Blake) Thank you! Thank you for going a-wooding with me,—and enjoying it,—for being warmed by my wood fire. I have indeed enjoyed it much alone. I see how I might enjoy it yet more with company,—how we might help each other to live. And to be admitted to Nature's hearth costs nothing. None is excluded; but excludes himself. You have only to push aside the curtain.

* * *

Now it is obvious that no habitual curmudgeon would have written such lines, nor the scores of letters which are equally unchurlish.

"If you suspect me you will never see me," said Thoreau at twenty-four. He was as wise as that, probably from being suspected of ill-humors for which his abrupt manner and too penetrating insights were largely responsible. Perhaps he even suspected himself and so did not see himself, thought himself cold, when all the time he was preparing himself to become one of the world's great lovers of man.

Then he kept aloof. It takes no arithmetic to figure out that, when you spend much of your time with nature, you have less to spend with your fellow-beings. When you live much on the solitary heights, you live less in the hail-fellow-well-met places. Concentration, absorption in a task, often give the appearance of holier-than-thou. And, when you are too shy to explain, too proud, consider it too trivial—there you are, a queer fellow!

* * *

"You have only to push aside the curtain," Thoreau says to Blake; and that is all the sincere searcher for the real Thoreau has to do to find him. He was a man of incessant kindnesses. He wanted his friends, neighbors, all men, to become aware of the beauty and infinite wonder about them. "The best kind of older brother," said young Edward Emerson, who knew. A man of goodwill, whose rebukes were directed not at persons but at their faults A man who loved to laugh and sing, and who was perfectly sincere on the evening he wrote in his Journal:

"Ah, my friends, I know you better than you think, and love you better, too. The day after never, we will have an explanation."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

If Only I Were a Poet

WHERE THE HAPPY valley lies we cannot yet know. Somewhere on one of our hundred of rivers, lovelier than their beautiful names —Merrimac, Connecticut, Delaware, Susquehanna, Tennessee, Colorado, Sacramento, Willamette, Niobrara, Floyd, Wind River. Or on one of the innumerable lesser streams; glittering brooks, hurrying down from the heights to join in a powerful river branch winding through alluvial plains rich with field or meadow. Or in the very middle of the wide coastal plain, where great islands of rich land loom out of the sandy barrens; or on the red soil of the foothills, looking towards a range of mountains crowned with shining rocks, or with ice playing eternally with the colors hidden in the sunlight. It does not matter much where, in our infinity of beautiful lands, the happy valley shall first become a reality. . . .

If I were but a geographer—not one of these mechanized moderns who entangle you in a maze of contours, like a fly in a dusty cobweb, deserted by summer and even by the spider himself—but a geographer of the fine old school of chart makers, with their arrows indicating the compass, their spyglass hills and deep grassed savannas, their black crosses subscribed *Treasure buried here*—were I but such a geographer, I would draw you a map that would of itself awaken you out of the inertia that blocks the road to the happy valley. But let us poor amateurs join our imaginations and make a map of a sort, with apologies to the artists that have gone before.

Shall it actually be a valley? Agreed. We shall thrust from us, with regret, the picturesque upper reaches among the wooded mountains, for what we must have above all else is land, good land, free from stone and hardpan, with soil that is rich, or not hard to enrich, soil that is easy to work and pleasant to the hand of man. On either side, as you look down the valley, a range of hills, crowned with low trees crouching against the winds. The steeper slopes and jutting spurs are wooded; below the woods are upland pastures, dotted with sheep of the community flock. Still lower the fields descend softly to the river and rise again beyond, to the upland pastures on the other side. From pasture line to pasture line the distance is about two miles; from the upper end of our map to the lower, along the river, the distance is three miles. Six square miles of fields, with perhaps an equal space of grassy and wooded upland. . . .

The worth of the old maps we loved lay in the cross, with the words *Treasure buried here*. The treasure in our valley is happiness. And it is to be found in the cottages set thickly among the green fields—three hundred of them, in this narrow realm. It is to be found in the central village, with a community building which serves as a schoolhouse for the children by day, for the adults in the evening, which provides a hall for town meeting, for plays, for music and the dance. There will be, too, a community store, storage warehouse, creamery, mill, machine shop, small factories equipped for spinning and weaving wool, for making furniture, pottery.

If I were a poet I could make you see and feel this hidden treasure of life in the happy valley. . . . Myself when young did live in the open country, in a happy valley in miniature. The ineffable glamour of the fields and sky was my own possession, and I treasured it.—From "The Happy Valley," by ALVIN JOHNSON, in "The Yale Review Anthology," edited by WILBUR CROSS and HELEN MACAFEE. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

Maine Vignette

An August morning: sunbeams pour
over the village and sea,—
and, in the fanlight above each door,
purple islands float magically.
Reflected, too, in the thin clear glass,
thistle-down clouds, and boats that pass
with a trail of foam on the glistening bay;
a sail that bends in the wind and spray.

Bees hum a tune in the low grape arbor;
a small boat whistles across the harbor.
Green seaweed crinkles around the piles
of a wooden pier, and miles and miles
of warm sand stretch beyond the lane,
where steep cliffs guard the coast of Maine.

MARJORIE SOMERS SCHEUER

Summer Garden

Summer comes to a garden with a storm
Of bud and blossom waking overnight,
Poppies and marigolds to keep us warm,
And blue-eyed bachelor-buttons, spruce and bright,
Fingers of leaves that stretch out to the sun
Over the ripening fruit they cannot hold—
Out toward the lawn the groping Hubbards run,
Green trumpeters with horns of burnished gold;
Gay hollyhocks stand by on every side—
We let them grow almost where they desire,
And the great dahlias rise in quiet pride,
With shaggy heads nursing a sultry fire.
There is so little summer does not bring,
We find it hard to remember the grace of spring.

ALLEN E. WOODALL

The

Christian Science Periodicals

***Established by* Mary Baker Eddy**

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 353). Founded April, 1883. Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, p. 353). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille edition, issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, p. 353). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 35c; single copy, 10c.

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The Christian Science Monitor

"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, p. 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct from The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Successful French Campaign Releasing Warships for Pacific Area

Uruguay Offers Trade Plan On 'Humane' Basis

Scheme includes program for giving business to nations whose workers are humanely treated.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Uruguayan Government has submitted to friendly foreign governments its recommendation, embodying the Serrato principle, that postwar trade preferences go to countries whose workers are humanely treated.

The principle was first announced when the Uruguayan delegation at the Philadelphia International Labor Organization Conference was told to present the idea there, but the message arrived after the conference had finished its business.

Foreign Minister José Serrato kept behind the idea, nevertheless, and this month the Council of Ministers decided to incorporate the principle as a standing proposal to be offered by Uruguayan delegates at every future international meeting.

Plan for Regulation

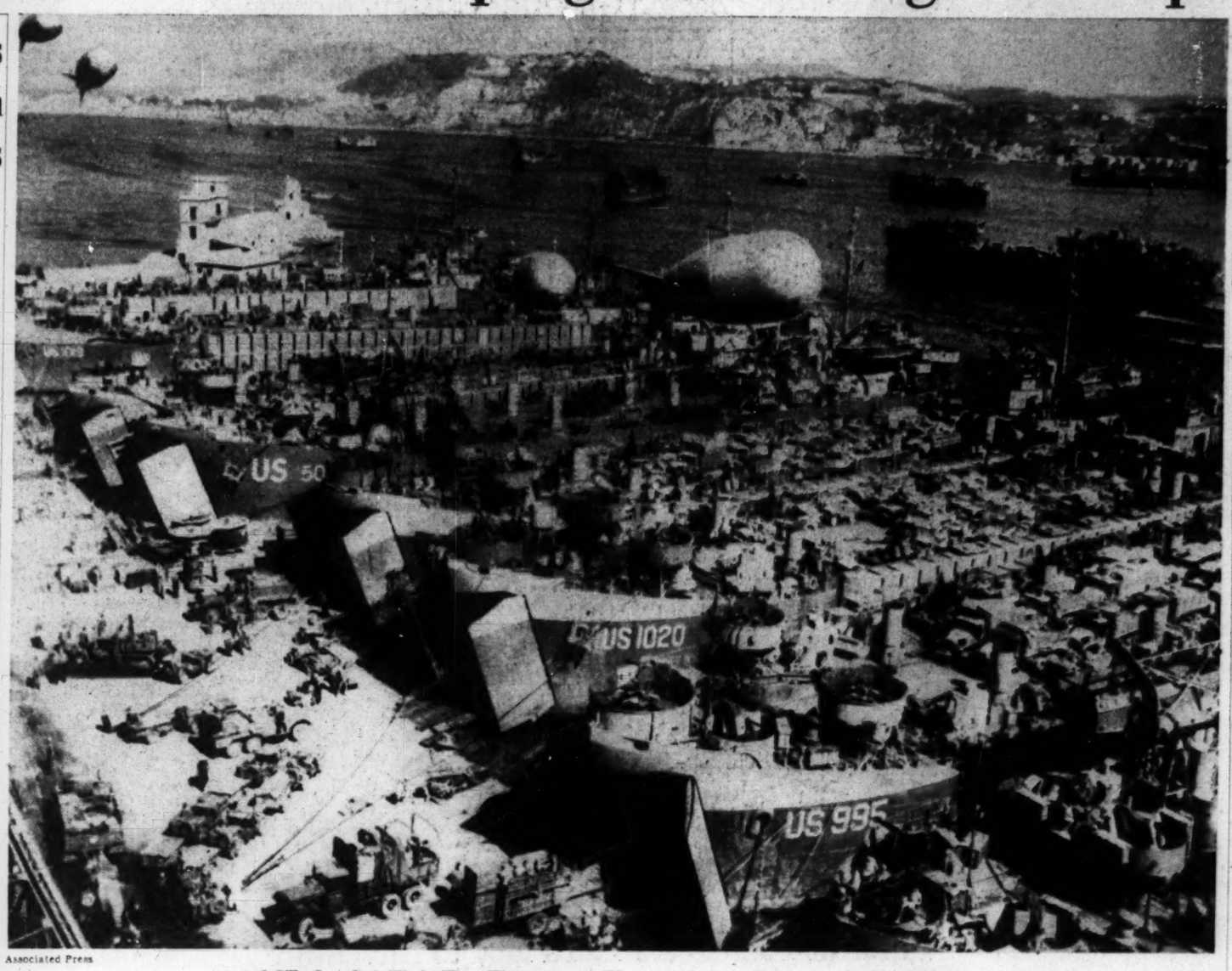
Foreign office sources, while aware that practical application of the scheme may encounter many obstacles, claim that the doctrine is, in fact, a plan for international economic regulation, and a contribution to future peace and collective security.

The Uruguayan Government hopes that other countries will accept and support the plan, but for the time being it is purely a national stand. Through it, Uruguay went on record as favoring, in all future commercial exchanges, "those articles and goods from countries where juridical and moral principles prevail and are implemented for the protection of workers against exploitation by the state or by employers," proposes to reject "those goods from countries which obtain a lower cost of production by restricting the rights, health, or freedom of working masses," and inveighs against "any commercial treaty with any nation maintaining labor organizations which are oppressive for the human person," with the desire of preventing the dangerous insatisfaction of working masses . . . when they are the victims of iniquitious or abusive practices."

Dumping of Products

The officials recalled that dumping of cheap products was "the favorite weapon used by Germany and Japan, before the present war, to dislodge Great Britain, the United States and other powers from the world markets," a practice only "at the expense of freedom, health and rights of their working classes."

Señor Serrato sees the principle as an important part of his plan for organization of the world as a "unity of rights and law, and of economic co-operation." Other fundamentals in the Serrato scheme are "increasing democratization," the uprooting of "aggressive and excessive nationalism, both in the political and the economic fields," the reduction of trade protectionism, and the disappearance of tariff "belligerency" and of barriers designed to defend artificial industries.



Associated Press

LSTs Loaded With War Weapons in Planned Attack Upon Southern France

Barrage balloons hover overhead as a line of LSTs is loaded with vehicles and other which began Aug. 15. Photograph shows how landing operations were concentrated supplies in a southern Italian harbor in preparation for the invasion of southern France, in a relatively small area.

U-Boat Menace Licked, Big Ports Now Needed

Problem of handling huge supplies definitely on way to being solved—Bottled-up Tirpitz again under attack—Remaining elements of German fleet now in hiding—More convoy ships to be freed soon.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Allied naval strategy in the Atlantic will be radically affected by the successful turn in the tide of war in Europe. Considerable more naval craft should soon be available for operations in the Pacific.

The campaign in France has surmounted untold difficulties in the matter of providing the huge quantity of supplies required by modern armies in the field.

There can be no question but that the German High Command counted heavily on, and based its strategy on, the Allies being unable to bring in large volumes of supplies in the absence of port facilities. And the fact that adequate materials and personnel were successfully poured over the unsheltered Normandy beaches is responsible for the unexpectedly powerful Allied attack which burst out of the Normandy peninsula and spread like a torrent throughout northwestern France.

Port Facilities Needed

Port facilities were and still are needed to maintain this whirlwind offensive. Cherbourg is the only channel port in Allied hands. In normal times this port was equipped to handle a relatively small amount of cargo, being primarily a port of call for passenger liners.

Before falling into Allied hands, its port facilities were badly damaged by the Nazis, and the absence of comment on the success of Allied efforts to rehabilitate the port indicates either that the Germans were all too efficient in making it unavailable for use, or that a seal of secrecy has been placed on its availability for handling materials.

However, Cherbourg in its palmy days could handle only a fraction of the supplies required by the Allied armies now running wild in France. Caen, a few miles up the Orne River, in time of peace handled a far larger volume of commercial material than did Cherbourg, and since it and the surrounding territory passed into Allied hands, it has undoubtedly been used to capacity.

More Ports Soon

Nevertheless, the matter of Allied logistics has taken a turn for the better. The great ports of Brest, Lorient, and St. Nazaire will soon be in Allied hands, although they undoubtedly will be found unavailable for use until the damage wrought by the Nazis can be repaired.

Le Havre seems an immediate objective of Allied strategy, and there is an unconfirmed report that Allied landings have been made in the vicinity of both Bordeaux and Bayonne, ports in southwestern France.

On the French Mediterranean coast the recent Allied offensive has already bagged the great port of Marseille with reportedly little damage to its 15 miles of docks and nearly a square mile of deep-water anchorage. Toulon will soon fall, but will be of less use as German demolitions, added to the clutter of naval vessels wrecked by the French in 1942, will probably require a long time for clearing away.

Outlook Improves

Thus the question of facilities for handling Allied supplies seems definitely on the way to being solved, thereby relieving considerable Allied naval strength for other duties. Other matters affecting the release of Allied naval vessels from present duties are the prospects of lessening the possibility of a U-boat resurgence in the Atlantic, and establishing a direct supply route to Russian Black Sea ports.

There is every indication that the Allies soon will control the European coast from the Ems Estuary to the Spanish border. This would give U-boats only a few ports as bases, and coupled with the already lessened submarine menace, leaves little possibility of their again becoming troublesome.

With the denial of Romania's port of Constanta to Nazi craft in the Black Sea, and the prospect of Bulgaria's defection from the Axis, this inland sea will be available for a flow of material to Russian ports provided Turkey opens the Dardanelles, and the Germans are ejected from their hold on islands in the Aegean Sea.

Again Attack Tirpitz

With German lines of communication to Greece blocked by Balkan defections, there will be little difficulty in clearing the Nazis from the Aegean Islands. Air attacks have been resumed on the German battleship Tirpitz tucked away in its refuge at Kaafjorden anchorage in northern Norway.

This ship was badly damaged last April by similar attacks, and it is evidently the intention to dispose of this "force in being" for good and all. This task accomplished and similar results attained against the few remaining major elements of the Nazi fleet which are hiding in various ports, will free Allied heavy ships for duty elsewhere.

Many other Allied ships are now required for convoy duty, and in support of army operations along the coast should also soon be free for other assignments.

As a result, Allied naval strategy in the Atlantic probably will be changed, with surplus naval craft being made available for operations in the Pacific area.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Women Drive Clubmobiles To Front Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 25—More than 500 American Red Cross women are now in France with 80 mobile canteens dispensing doughnuts and hot beverages to men right up in the front line.

For these women, keeping up with the front line means striking camp every day and moving on. Most of them are living in canvas tents which they put up themselves. But Mae Hibbard of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Mary Coleman of Loveland, Ohio, sleep in foxholes.

In a letter to Mrs. Margaret M. Colt, Deputy Commissioner in London, they described how they sometimes have to dive under the clubmobile when they're serving under fire.

Red Cross women drove their great 2½-ton gray trucks from London to embarkation ports and onto landing craft. They drove off again on the French coast.

These clubmobiles have names which bring back home scenes to boys at the front. On the sides are painted such titles as "Texas Ranger," "Kit Carson," "Buffalo Bill." They each have a Victrola with 100 disks. The trucks can dispense 350 doughnuts an hour.

"The fact that these women are 'roughing it' to be with the fighting men," Mrs. Colt said, "means as much to the men as the food dispensed, though this is very welcome when they're met by the clubmobile women on the way back from battle areas."

"It's quieter than in Southern England," reports Group Capt. Hope Simpson. "Nearly all the girls tell us this," Mrs. Colt said. "They know what southern England is like under flying bombs," she explained.

American Red Cross civilian relief personnel are waiting to go to France. They are to work with G-5, the Army civilian relief organization. They link up with the French charity or social organization which is still in existence, dispensing food and other supplies.

Nazi Position in North Italy Precarious

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY A FEW MILES SOUTH OF GENEVA—There is reason to assume that German troops trapped in the French Alps will try to withdraw in the direction of the plains of Lombardy. This was indicated by Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's urgent appeal to the North Italian Partisan forces to prevent such a retreat at all costs.

While it is impossible to say whether the north Italian "Maquis" will be able to carry out such an operation, it seems likely that direct contact between the Allies in Southern France and the North Italian Partisans will be established in the near future.

The Partisans control the following passes: Tenda toward Cuneo, Larche toward Cuneo, Larche toward Pinerolo, Mt. Genevre toward Turin and the Petit St. Bernard toward Aosta, Biella, and Milan.

Italian circles in Switzerland have expressed the opinion that the new bridgehead in Southern France thus should descend into the plain of the Po almost without striking a blow. It is believed that such a thrust might, within a short time, permit the capturing of the Gothic Line from the rear.

There is considerable speculation in Switzerland as to the possibility of new Allied landings along the Ligurian coast in support of such an operation. The entry into Piedmont from the sea is open owing to present Partisan activities in Liguria. Partisan detachments are installed on the Ligurian coast between Albengo and Imperia.

War Supplies Seized

The Germans recently attempted mopping-up operations from Imperia in the direction of the Partisan-occupied coast. The Partisans, however, repelled the Germans at Diano Castello, capturing a considerable amount of war material. Even more important was the capture of the Port of Diano Marina by Partisan forces.

Meanwhile, the Germans continue to cling to the Gothic Line where they appear to expect a new powerful Allied drive in the direction of the Plains of Lombardy, possibly synchronized with operations in the Alps and on the Ligurian coast pointing in the direction of Piedmont.

The importance the Germans continue to attach to the Gothic Line was indicated by the Fascist Minister of the Interior, Buffarini Guidi, during a recent secret meeting of the heads of provinces in Milan. The Minister stated that the battle along the Florence-Rimini line would decide the Italian campaign. He added that should the result be unfavorable it was permissible to conceive of a retreat fanning out in different directions toward Veneto and Piedmont.

Two Defense Lines

The possibility of new Allied thrusts this time in the direction of Piedmont has made the German position extremely precarious. Since there are no German fortifications in the Plains of Lombardy, it appears probable that the German High Command have abandoned the plan of a retreat from Central Italy into Piedmont, but intend to evacuate most of Northern Italy, once the Gothic Line has been breached by the Allies.

The Germans are confining themselves to preparing positions on the southern Alpine slopes, obviously to protect the Brenner route. These positions reportedly are linked with two defense lines, one running between Padua and the Sette Communi Plateau, and the second slightly further back between Monte Grappa and the mouth of the Piave River.

Both lines seem destined to prevent a possible junction of Allied armies driving into the Plains of Lombardy from the slopes of the Emilian Apennine and of Marshal Tito's forces attacking Venezia Guila, should the Yugoslavs launch an offensive of their own in support of a new Allied drive.

In order to impede the retreat of the German Army to these prepared fortifications, some of the excellently organized Italian Partisan brigades in the rear of Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring's forces have begun to concentrate their activity on the German "Organization Todt" and German transport by blasting bridges, railway lines, and power stations. When attacking the O. T. Partisans increasingly specialize in the destruction of building materials and tools.

War Council Held

The seriousness of the military situation owing to Partisan activities was emphasized during a recent war council held at Bergamo and attended by the Chief of the General Staff of the "Italian Republican Army" General Mischi.

A shorthand report of the meeting was smuggled over the Swiss frontier. Copies of the report were sent out marked "personal—very urgent—highly confidential" to all commanders of the various Italian military formations.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. Renzo Montagna, Military Commander in Piedmont, who said that since the "rebel situation in Piedmont had become worse, the calling of fresh classes was a mistake as it only served to strengthen the rebel forces "which almost control the whole of Piedmont." Gen. Luigi Jalla emphasized the increase in Partisan activities in the Province of Alessandria, adding that the situation was serious also in Liguria where 5,000 Partisans were operating in groups of 400 to 500 men.

Gen. Filippo Diamanti, Military Commander of Lombardy, stated that the situation was especially bad in the Provinces of Sondrio and Como, but that it was Milan with its hundreds of thousands of workers which caused anxiety.

Partisans in Milan

He reported that during the night preceding the meeting of the War Council 1,000 Partisans had entered Milan. All Carabinieri posts had been closed in the Province. The forces which could be relied upon were 1,100 men. Eight hundred machine guns were kept at the disposal of the police but were not sent out because even the police were not sure of their subordinates.

General Mischi pointed to the large number of deserters from the republican military forces, most of whom were joining the Partisans, and added that any further collapse of "our modest territorial organization" would place in a very difficult position the German units intending to develop a delaying action in Central Italy.

General Lungershausen said that after the fall of Rome some Italian units withdrew in good order, but that others went off without awaiting orders while Marshal Kesselring was still before Rome. Moreover, leaflets urging surrender were distributed to the Italian soldiers by their own officers.

Man to Visit Tito Is Football Star

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 25

Col. Ellery C. Huntington, head of the American Military Mission to Marshall Tito, is one of the all-time football great of Colgate.

He was named quarterback on Walter Camp's 1913 All-America Team and coached the Red Raiders in 1919-20 and '21. His father, Dr. Ellery C. Huntington, Sr., was Director of Athletics at Colgate from 1900 to 1935.

Nazi-Spanish Trade Cut By Allied Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 25—Allied advances across France have practically shut off German trade with Portugal and Spain.

Although there is evidence that a certain amount of goods arrived from the Reich last week, there were hardly any loaded trains reaching the Franco-Spanish frontier, and it is morally certain that Germany now will not be able to obtain any appreciable quantity of goods from the Iberian peninsula for the duration of the war. No German ships are reaching Lisbon, and goods which used to be dispatched by train are blocked.

Accurate figures of the value this annual trade are not easily obtainable, but last year Germany bought some $25,000,000 worth of wolfram alone from Portugal and also obtained large quantities of sardines, tin, and cork with a certain amount of iron ore.

This cessation of trade will seriously affect the financial situation of all countries concerned.

Meanwhile, entire German colonies in Spain and Portugal are threatened with virtual isolation by the Allied occupation of France, while diplomatic pouches will be forced to resort to an increasingly hazardous air trip.

Lufthansa, the German aircraft concern, hitherto has operated by way of Madrid and Lyons. But Lyons can no longer be used. There is reason to believe the Germans already may have started to use some Mediterranean route, possibly Turin and Barcelona.

This cutting off of communication, of course, applies also to Hungarian, Romanian, and Bulgarian legations in the Iberian peninsula, all of whose diplomatic couriers normally crossed France by train.

Lufthansa has long since given up running daily service, and it is difficult to see how the line can possibly cope with the present situation.

Another result of the loss of France will be the end of German propaganda here, which had been run with a large-scale office with constantly changing displays, backed up with printed goods from Munich and other German centers.

'Rising Suns' Over N. J. To Mean Movie Scenes

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25 (AP)—Airplanes bearing the rising sun insignia of the Japanese soon will be swarming over southern New Jersey.

Enemy insignia has been painted on Navy planes at the Lakehurst, N. J., Naval Air Station in connection with the making of a commercial motion picture. One sequence deals with an attack by Japanese planes on a Navy blimp.

"An attempt will be made to keep the planes within a fairly close radius of the Naval Air Station," a Navy memo said, "but at times it may be necessary to move farther afield to obtain the proper light and cloud conditions for photography."

Two Russian Goals in Romania Brought Near to Completion

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 25—With Romania entering peace negotiations with the Allies, the double objective of the Russian drive into Romania is nearing completion.

Its twin purpose was to reach the Ploesti oil fields, and to force Romania out of the war.

Ploesti is still in German control. If the Germans are to hold it against Russian, and possibly Romanian forces too, they will be forced to draw from their garrisons in Poland, Latvia, or France.

The Nazis are now in a position where they must choose the lesser evil, and the time is rapidly approaching, if not already here, when every evil is major, and they have no choice of a lesser.

Started Months Ago

Beginning of the breakdown in Romania was evident some months ago. Defeatism was rampant in the Romanian Army as far back as last spring, and only the fact that the Russians were stopped outside Iasi provided the Romanians with sufficient capacity for a last brief resistance.

Iasi fell on Aug. 23, and announcement of Romania's surrender to the Allies came a few hours later.

Romanians and Germans in the strong Iasi fortress suffered devastating losses, and the depressing effect of this defeat was, possibly, the last straw that broke already weakened Romanian resistance.

Fortifications around Iasi were deep. It took an immense Soviet artillery barrage to sweep away the concrete pillboxes and detonate the miles of mine fields that formed the first ring of defense.

Inner Rings Shattered

The second and third inner rings were shattered by Russian air power.

Iasi, the second largest city in Romania, had been considerably looted by the occupying armies, but the main town was undestroyed when the Soviet Army entered.

When the city was nearly captured by the Russians in April, a large part of the population was evacuated, particularly Romanian officials. As Iasi remained on the front line, few returned.

Today, according to latest reports, nearly all large-scale German resistance in the country is believed under control.

Only two Nazi garrisons are still formidable—one at Buzau, northeast of Bucharest, and the other at Ploesti.

With Romanian withdrawal from the war, and the possibility of Romanian troops joining the Russians against the Germans, there seems little likelihood that these remaining centers of German resistance can hold out very long.

Merchant Seamen Benefits Urged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, head of the War Shipping Administration, recommended yesterday a broad program of postwar benefits for merchant seamen similar to those afforded returning soldiers and sailors under the "G.I. Bill of Rights."

Admiral Land asked Congress to provide special jobless payments, civil service placement preferences, hospitalization and medical aid, education expense, and expanded insurance provisions for seamen and their families.

Eligibility for these benefits is suggested only upon the basis of the task merchant seamen have performed in the war and in terms of the inadequacy of their existing rights, and those of their dependents, to meet the misfortunes of war," Admiral Land wrote to Representative Schuyler Bland (D) of Virginia, Chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee.

The approximately 160,000 persons manning the nation's merchant fleet, the majority of them between the ages of 16 and 26, "have supplied and maintained the vital link between the millions engaged in production and the millions fighting all over the world," Admiral Land said.

Hero Gets Welcome; 'Buddies' Get Praise

CLEVELAND, Tenn., Aug. 25 (AP)—Sergeant Paul Huff, paratrooper who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for action against the Germans in Italy, received the plaudits of his city and State in a celebration yesterday but reminded his listeners that other service men and women are "serving their country just as faithfully as I ever have."

The slim paratrooper said he was "thankful I have been able to serve by country as I have," and added: "But don't forget these other men and women. They need your support, your prayers and your letters."

Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee extolled Sergeant Huff as a man of "superb courage" and made him an honorary colonel on his staff.

'For Sale' Sign Forestalls Eviction

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP) — The Office of Price Administration has hurried to the rescue of a woman in distress.

Miss Alice E. Austen was threatened with eviction from her pre-revolutionary home which she had lost through foreclosure 10 years ago. With only a few days remaining before the order became effective, she was informed by the OPA area rent director Walter M. Hort that the order had been revoked.

Mr. Hort said the revocation resulted because the latest owner, Miss Grace Mandia, posted a "for sale" sign on the property. Under OPA rent regulations the buyer of a dwelling in a rent control area may not evict a tenant unless the buyer intends to occupy the premises.

The stone and brick structure was built at Rosebank in 1669 by John Miller, an ancestor, and Miss Austen had lived in the house during most of her lifetime.

'Lost Colony' Play 'Found' Revenue —Plans Made for Its Early Return

MANTEO, N. C., Aug. 25 (AP)—There seems little doubt that Paul Green's famous symphonic pageant, "The Lost Colony," will be revived as soon as conditions permit, perhaps next summer.

Mr. Green has been revising the script and music. Gov. J. M. Broughton has suggested that the State itself back the play. He told the Roanoke Island Historical Association, sponsor of the production, that the next Legislature undoubtedly would be asked to provide State support.

Mr. Green and Producer Samuel Selden of the University of North Carolina estimate that $100,000 would be needed to revive the pageant, which is a story of the founding of Sir Walter Raleigh's ill-fated colony on the shores of Roanoke Island 357 years ago.

It never was conceived as a commercial undertaking, although in the five summers it was produced before wartime restrictions interfered, it grossed $330,000.

The production also has brought considerable other return to North Carolina. The Governor estimates that the people who came to see "The Lost Colony" spent $3,000,000 in the State.

There are about 200 actors in the pageant. The minor roles are played by Roanoke Islanders. The leading role is that of Eleanor Dare, daughter of John White, Governor of the colony, and mother of Virginia Dare, the first while child of English parentage born in the New World.

V. F. W. Bars Women; N. Y. Man Elected Chief

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Veterans of Foreign Wars yesterday ended their 45th national encampment after voting 2,848 to 1,946 to deny women membership and electing Jean A. Brunner, Forest Hills, N. Y., Commander in Chief.

Other officers named included the Rev. Patrick J. Lydon, Boston, National Chaplain.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Designers Found New Mediums Despite Shortages in Paris

By Kathleen Cannell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are moments when it becomes a virtue to make mountains out of molehills. For example, since the Nazi Occupation, French designers have succeeded in making mountains of quality out of molehills of material, even while they have courageously made molehills out of the mountainous difficulties of the situation.

Anne Haug is one of the Paris creators who has most triumphantly reversed the old saw. Shortly before this war, she opened her gallery in the picturesque Left-Bank rue des Saints-Pères under the masthead of Accessories for Couture and Interior Decoration. In it she centralized the work of a sizable group of artists anl craftsmen: Painters, sculptors, goldsmiths, ceramists, hand weavers and wood carvers. Though primarily destined to help French workers, talent, not nationality, was the Open sesame to this outfit, which included Polish, Swiss, Russian, and Norwegian artists.

Unusual Accessories

At the Anne Haug Gallery the dressmaker and the decorator could find just the unusual belt, the rare necklace, the precious button, the original hand-painted wallpaper, tableware or hangings, he'd dreamed of to finish off an ensemble. Or if it didn't exist, one of Anne Haug's staff artists would make it up for him in record time.

During the first campaign of France, by dint of patience, courage, and much wisdom, Anne Haug was able to reassemble such of her scattered forces as had not been mobilized, and find work for innumerable French families. Again after the Exodus and the Occupation, she performed marvels of reorganization and soon carried on "business as usual," though in unusual ways. In fact, this trying time seems to have developed all her gifts of organizer and encourager to their fullest capacity. She held an Exposition of Costumes without Coupons, many of which she designed herself. There were shoes made of odd bits of fabric with soles of rope, cork, or even blotting paper consolidated with a water-proof cement. There were all-raffia shoes, bags, belts, jackets, hats. There were jackets, boots, and capes of oilcloth in bright colors adorned with hand painting or passementerie; hand-painted blouses of point-free curtain net; weskits of rickrack, skirts all woven of ribbon.

During this exposition occurred "one of the very nicest things that ever happened to me"—as Anne Haug expressed it. It sounds like a moral-tale with a happy ending and proves that virtue is not necessarily its own, only reward. A gilet of Rodier furniture braid occupied the place of honor in the show window. One afternoon, a couple that might have stepped out of a Louis-Philippe engraving stopped to admire it.

Then the impeccably dressed "gentleman of the old school" with soignée small white beard and mustaches, the buttonhole of his gray cutaway flaming into the scarlet rosette of Legion of Honor Commander, a gray felt bowler in one hand and a charming, white-haired lady on the other arm, entered the Gallery. They were delighted with all they saw there. They posed many intelligent questions; drew Anne out as to her aims and achievements, asked for a card and took their leave amidst professions of enthusiasm over the whole venture.

The next time Anne went to buy at Rodier's the Director told her he had received instructions from the "Big Patron" to "give her the run of the House."

The charming old gentleman had been M. Paul Rodier, present head of the great French textile dynasty, which for centuries has employed 30 entire villages of weavers in the North of France as well as armies of artists in Paris, to produce the thousands of textile novelties the House of Rodier launched each season—until the Nazis came. Like Haroun-al-Raschid, "Papa Rodier" as he is affectionately called in French fashion circles, likes to wander about his domain, to keep in touch with the smallest developments in styles of using fabrics, discover new talent, and reward accomplishment.

Valuable Wood Blocks

Among the treasures of the Anne Haug Gallery are original signed wood blocks of 17th, 18th, and 19th Century patterns. These give the body and richness of silk to the humblest fabrics and are inestimable allies to the creation of "restriction" models. Anne used to print these on fine linens, luscious Chanel shantungs and wool mousselines; and the same designs were repeated on wallpaper and table linen for Country House ensembles.

But since the "fabric famine" clients had to bring what they could get. Faded silk, poplin, or rep curtains were re-dyed and printed in gold or silver in the Louis XV "Chinoiserie" designs to make cunning "Chinesey" jackets for wear with black dinner slacks; or in jewel-colored Persian patterns for house coats and hostess gowns. Play clothes were made out of old cotton sheets, perhaps too patched to be comfortable on a bed, but out of which one could eke enough pieces to assemble a dress. The models were cut out in white and then printed so the pattern would come in the most becoming places for the individual figure. Anne allowed the epoch of the print to suggest the shape of the dress: Cleverly modernized Trianon styles showed off 18th Century patterns; Eugenie pastiches recalled the 19th Century one. A bodice with a short dirndl skirt for daytime and a long one for evenings at home made a practical summer outfit for occupation vicissitudes. Shorts and bras were added to country two-piece dresses for back-to-the-landers, since no beaches have been available to vacationers in France for the last couple of years.

Resisting Discouragement

Before I left Paris last spring, Anne Haug made me the two-piece frock pictured out of percale sheeting, printed in rich tones of Bordeaux and woodland green on white, with little self-covered buttons on the bodice. She was trying to find enough calico to make me the long skirt when I was suddenly notified of my imminent exchange by the German authorities, and so I had to come back home without it.

To the old definition that "genius is the infinite capacity for taking pains," Paris creators have added a new phrase. "Genius is the infinite faculty to resist discouragement, to renew endeavor"—and as long as such intrepid spirits are left in France, Paris fashions will never die.

By a Staff Photographer

The play dress modeled above was made for Miss Kathleen Cannell by Anne Haug, Paris designer, last spring. It combines rich tones of Bordeaux and woodland green in a hand-blocked design upon percale sheeting—the only material available.

Scotch Girl Aids Lt. Gen. Morgan Who Mapped D-Day Landings

By Melita Spraggs

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

One of the most important and exciting war jobs open to the British women is held by Junior Commander Antoinette Elizabeth Robertson of the ATS. As personal assistant to Lieut. Gen. Frederick Morgan, head of the British-American Military Planning Staff, "Ann" Robertson for five months before D-Day worked on secrets of the greatest amphibious landing in history.

The duties of a "personal assistant", are rather like those of a military adjutant. She handles all confidential documents, summarizes them for her chief, plans his work schedule, wards off unwanted visitors, arranges transportation and travels with him on secret missions. During the later stages of D-Day planning Ann Robertson worked with General Morgan at planning headquarters on the upper floor of a famous West End store. Shoppers below little guessed that above them were taking shape war-winning plans.

General Morgan worked with an American staff, experimenting and solving the many intricate problems of amphibious landings.

The plan which represented three years' work was subsequently accepted by Generals Eisenhower and Montgomery and already has resulted in successful liberation of parts of France. Ann comes from a Scottish family with great military traditions. Her father won the DSO as a colonel in the Seaforth Highlanders in World War I. Her grandfather was a colonel in the old Scottish Volunteers. She has a brother who is a lieutenant in the RAF and her sister also had a commission in the ATS before she was married. When Ann went on leave to her Scottish home before D-Day she never said a word about her work. "I knew Ann was engaged on important secret work at General Eisenhower's headquarters but I wasn't even aware of the name of the general for whom she worked" her father said.

Ann graduated from Edinburgh University with a Master of Arts degree. Her special studies were mathematics and political economy. After a course at a secretarial college she came south to work as secretary to a Gloucestershire farmer, but soon left to be secretary to the Military Intelligence Branch of the British War Office.

Then Ann joined the ATS in 1942, went through basic training as a private and worked for the commission. In 1943 she was sent to the "Joint Planners" department at Combined Operations Headquarters to study new methods of amphibious training. She was transferred to her present job under SHAEF in February this year. As D-Day approached, General Morgan and his personal assistant were busy 12 hours a day, seven days a week. As a result, this pretty, dark-haired, quiet girl in her middle twenties has a knowledge of military administration and combined operational methods equaled by few women and surpassed by none. Her present rank is equal to that of a captain in the army.

Ann has now departed on one of her "secret missions" with General Morgan.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: *King George, it is announced today, has honored with knighthood General Morgan, whose plan for Allied landings in Normandy was in substance the one put into effect on D-day. He now gains the title of "Sir Frederick."*]

Pullman Passengers Hold Key to Adventure

By Dorothea Kahn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is just an ordinary Pullman car full of people, this one pulling out of Seattle on a summer night. But if you wonder what women are doing these days, this is a good place to find out.

That pretty youngster across from me seems like a child when she says good-bye to her mother. Her mother pats her soft brown ringlets, and places beside her on the seat a big box which I find out later by test is full of delicious homemade food. But now, as the train gets under way and we start conversation, I learn that Mary is a worker in the Bremerton shipyards, earning more than she ever expected to earn in her life, she says. That was why she left the little town in South Dakota where she grew up. Her sister followed her, then her mother pulled up stakes and joined the girls. Now she's going back to the home town for a vacation. Will it be the same, she wonders?

Across the aisle is another girl. She's a bit older than my seat mate, but she, too, looks like a kid in the slack suit she has put on for the train ride. She chats with a sailor as if he were her brother, but obviously he is a stranger.

Later I understand why she feels so at home with a Navy man. She tells me, sometime during the second day out, that she is married to a sailor and that she was in the Navy seven years as a nurse and was a full Lieutenant (not j. g. she explains) when she was given her discharge. Her last assignment was in the Aleutians. I find out later she carries a medal in her handbag—the Purple Heart given her because she was wounded during courageous action under shellfire.

The night before she showed quite a bit of emotion at leaving her sailor husband in Seattle. This morning she is ashamed of her outburst.

"I'm such a baby," she apologizes. "I just couldn't bear to think he was going out on a convoy and I wouldn't be going. First time in seven years I haven't been on active duty."

Girl With Purple Heart

The little lieutenant had been in North Africa, too. Twice during her experience she'd had "ships shot out from under her." It is hard for her to realize she isn't still in uniform. Later during the trip she tells me of her embarrassment when, from long habit, she rose and stood at attention when Naval officers were brought to her table in the diner. But the officers had understood, and that helped.

When the train stops long enough for us to get out for air, we make an exciting discovery. Two coaches of our train are occupied by families of Russians. Some get out as we do, for a stroll. There are couples who look like workers, with serious-faced babies. There are others who are smartly dressed and have a sophisticated air. There is an officer with decorations. Who are they? Where are they going?

We ask the conductor, and he tells us it is all confidential—that they are under his protection and for diplomatic reasons must be left alone. But you cannot spend two days on a train and not find a way to get acquainted. We meet in the diner. We find out that they are just learning English, and it is fun to help them with the language. We feel for them, when one couple tries to order something for their child and cannot make anyone, including the waiter, understand. (Eventually, with the aid of an interpreter, the waiter finds it is warm milk.)

So it comes about that quite informally we meet Luda. My young friend the Navy yard worker goes with me to see if we can get a glimpse of the Russians in their own car. We find out that one young Russian woman in the party can speak English, and are directed to her. Luda, careful not to give away any state secrets, nevertheless talks freely on matters which she knows have no diplomatic significance.

Mary, who has never met a Russian before, is enchanted. Why, Luda is almost like an American girl. She wears her hair in a becoming long bob, uses lipstick, and lacquers her nails. She has an engaging smile. And it is easy to find things to talk about.

Russian English Teacher

What did Luda do in Russia? She taught school—taught English.

"Do you read American books in Russia?" Mary wants to know.

Oh, yes, says Luda. She likes particularly Jack London and Upton Sinclair, and of course she reads Shakespeare. Mary gasps. "You read them in school?"

"Oh, no," says Luda. "We train ourselves to read a few pages at a time, when we wait for our dinners, or for a car. I always read a certain number of pages before I go to bed."

"And do you know any American songs?" Mary asks.

Luda nods. "'South of the Border Down Mexico Way,'" she replies proudly. "And that one that says, 'I Couldn't Love You More.'"

I look at Mary. Her eyes are wide. She tells me afterwards she never dreamed that Russians would be interested in things like that.

Luda introduces us to some of her fellow travelers. One is a woman physician. We'd like to talk with her, but she knows no English. Another is the smiling blue-eyed officer we saw earlier on the platform. We get up our courage and ask what his decoration is for.

"For conspicuous bravery at Stalingrad," Luda explains to us unemotionally.

"In Russia," she says with dignity, "to get a medal you must do the impossible. It is not enough to fight sincerely and bravely. You must do what cannot be done. But you can do the impossible if you are determined," adds Luda.

We want to talk longer with Luda and her companions, but the conductor decides we have stayed long enough. After all, he is responsible if we learn too much. But we have been there long enough to get a glimpse of a modern Russian woman, intelligent and friendly.

Girl With D. S. C.

There is the usual quota of Servicemen's wives on our train—plucky girls making the best of difficult situations. One girl says she is tired reading, and wants to talk to someone. She has a Southern accent, and I assume she is homeward bound after seeing her husband off to sea.

I am mistaken. It is her civilian clothes that deceive me. I find out after a good deal of conversation that my fellow-passenger is wearing a dress for the first time in 17 years. She has been an Army nurse, and among the last to leave Corregidor. Her medals include the Distinguished Service Cross.

The third morning we reach Chicago. Who, standing at the gate through which we pass, would guess the stories of all these people? Who would ever dream that the attractive girl with the suit of luggage-tan and high-heeled green pumps carries the Purple Heart in her handbag? Who would imagine that the demure Southern girl has the D. S. C.? Or that smartly dressed Luda is a Russian schoolteacher?

You really have to travel cross-country with folks to find out that each one has a story.

Labor Day Picnic Menus for the Menfolk

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's not too late to think about picnics. You can still catch the waning summer with supper out of doors. And, with the family bus stranded in the garage for the duration, picnics this Labor Day may be of the back-yard variety.

Here are some ideas to make the food as snappy as the weather.

Back-Yard Picnic

Barbecued Spare Ribs
French Fried Potato Stix
*Summer Salad Bowl
Toasted French Bread
*Orange Marmalade Cake

Summer Salad Bowl

2 heads lettuce
2 teaspoons minced parsley
1 bunch watercress
5 young radishes
1 cucumber
3 hard boiled eggs
2 teaspoons sugar
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon mustard
1 cup vinegar
½ cup salad oil

Toss all together and serve cold.

Orange Marmalade Cake

3 cups sifted cake flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
¾ cup shortening
1¾ cups sugar
3 eggs, well beaten
½ cup orange juice
1 tablespoon lemon juice
Grated rind 1 orange
½ cup water

Sift flour, baking powder and salt together. Cream shortening with sugar until fluffy. Add eggs and beat thoroughly. Mix fruit juices, orange rind and water together. Add sifted dry ingredients and liquid alternately in small amounts, beating well after each addition. Pour into three greased 8-inch layer pans and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 30 minutes. Cool. Spread Orange Marmalade between layers and on top.

Porch Picnic

(Buffet Style)
*Casserole Chicken Fricassee
Tray of Individual Salads
Hot Buttered Rolls Cucumber Fingers
Sponge Cake Slices with Ice Cream
and Strawberry Preserves

Casserole Chicken Fricassee

4-pound chicken
¼ cup milk
¼ cup flour
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
½ cup fat
1 tablespoon chopped onion
2 cups hot top milk or evaporated milk

Cut chicken into serving portions; dip into milk, then into mixture of flour, salt and pepper. Brown chicken in fat and place in deep baking dish. Cook onions in fat remaining in pan and add to chicken. Cover with top milk. Cook in moderate oven (350° F.) until chicken is tender and milk cooks to a thick sauce, from 1 to 2 hours. Serves 8.

If you have the wanderlust (and the gasoline), and your own back yard won't do, here's an easy to prepare and carry menu for a short jaunt:

Indian Summer "Eat-Out"

*Fresh Corn Chowder (in thermos jug)
Crackers Tiny Sweet Pickles
Coleslaw
Doughnuts or *Tiny Pastries
Fresh Pears and Apples
Cheese Cubes

Fresh Corn Chowder

¼ pound fat salt pork
1 onion, sliced
3 cups diced boiled potatoes
2 cups boiling water
1 cup cooked corn, cut from cob
4 cups hot milk
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper.

Cut pork into small pieces and try out. Add onion and cook until tender. Add potatoes, boiling water, corn and hot milk. Season with salt and pepper and heat to boiling. Serves 6 to 8.

Tiny Pastries

(Good for the lunch box, too)
2 cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup shortening
Approximately ½ cup cold water
Raspberry jam

Sift flour and salt together; cut in half of the shortening, using pastry blender or two knives. When particles are about the size of peas, gradually stir in cold water, using just enough to form dough into a ball. Toss dough on lightly-floured board and roll out ¼ inch thick, shaping in a rectangle. Spread small pieces of remaining shortening over half the pastry and fold the other half over it. Fold again and roll to ¼-inch thickness. Fold again in halves, then in quarters and roll; repeat process a third time. Chill. Place chilled dough on lightly-floured board and roll to ¼-inch thickness. Cut into triangles and small circles. Remove centers from circles. Place one of small circles on a triangle; fill center with a dab of raspberry jam and place on baking sheet. Repeat, using remainder of triangles and circles. Bake in a hot oven (425° F.) about 10 minutes, or until a delicate brown.

Cookies are always a welcome treat for picnickers, at home or abroad. This is one of our very favorites.

Mother's Ice Box Cookies

2 eggs, well beaten
1 cup salad oil
2 cups brown sugar
1 cup nuts, very finely chopped
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 teaspoon cream of tartar
1 teaspoon soda
4 cups flour

Sift flour, soda and cream of tartar. Combine eggs, oil, sugar, nuts and vanilla and add to dry ingredients.

Mix well. Roll into long, narrow rolls and chill in the refrigerator 8 hours. Slice into thin slices and bake in a hot oven (400° F.) about 10 minutes, or until lightly browned. Makes about 5 dozen.

Plants in Your Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A growing plant or vine on a living-room table always lends a bit of homelike charm. Too often, however, these plants obstruct the view, get knocked off more often than is good for them or, for other reasons, seem to be in the way. Recently, in the home of a plant-lover, I saw such a clever solution of this problem.

She had a pair of end tables, one at either end of a long sofa. The drawer of each table had been opened about six inches and a zinc lining fitted into the space, which was large enough to hold two or three potted plants and vines, the latter spilling over the sides of the drawer. They were in nobody's way, and the effect was charming, especially when the table lamps were lighted. The removable zinc linings can be taken out at any time and the table drawers closed.

E. M. E.

Back-to-School-Drives Aided By 40 National Organizations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—More than 40 national organizations of educators, women, employers, workers, church people and other civic leaders have enlisted to get high school students back to school this fall.

"Not only fathers and mothers but the great majority of adults in our cities and villages are solidly behind this effort to impress on youth the importance to them and to the nation of schooling even in wartime," Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief of the United States Children's Bureau, and John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, said today in a joint statement.

According to these officials, heading the two Federal agencies that are sponsoring the national go-to-school drive, preliminary reports show that vigorous campaigns are now under way in at least 30 states. In some states, as in Ohio, Georgia, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Michigan, Tennessee, and New York, broadly representative committees are heading the drives often in conjunction with the State Defense Council. In other states, a state agency or organization, frequently the State Department of Education, has taken the lead.

In Michigan, the Governor's Youth-Guidance Committee is in the forefront of a state-wide campaign, with appeals directed primarily to employed youth of high-school age. This committee is working closely with the State Department of Public Instruction in the development of plans.

Long-Range Objectives

In Tennessee and Oklahoma, state education associations are rallying forces for a bigger high school enrollment. The Tennessee campaign has set for itself some long-range objectives, such as improving compulsory school-attendance laws, and more personnel for supervising school attendance.

At the Wisconsin State Fair, held from Aug. 19 to 27, the Junior Chamber of Commerce is giving its entire booth to an exhibit of go-to-school materials as a first step in its fall campaign.

In at least one state, Arkansas, the Governor has issued a proclamation that sets aside the second week in September as Child-Education Week and gives official backing to the efforts of state and local leaders to encourage boys and girls of Arkansas to return to school in the fall.

Reports reaching the Children's Bureau and the United States Office of Education give details of some of the local campaigns being developed.

In Atlanta, Ga., the campaign is under the leadership of the Director of Attendance of the City schools. Supporting this officer is a community-wide group of more than 30 organizations. Frequent radio speeches and spot announcements have been planned. Announcements are to be made over the public address system at night ball games. Members of one woman's club are going to make visits to homes of parents of high-school-age youth.

School-Work Programs

Another club has made itself responsible for distributing go-to-school posters throughout the city. A businessmen's group is undertaking to contact employers, urging them not to hire children of school age during school months and to advise teen-age employees who have not finished high school to return to school this fall. In instances where the employment of school-age youth is required, employers will be helped to work out school-and-work programs.

An outstanding example of effective teamwork in a community is shown in Lima, Ohio, where schools, employers, the United States Employment Service, and the Juvenile Court combine to assist teen-age boys and girls needing jobs to find the kind of employment which best suits their abilities. By agreement with industry, only temporary working certificates were issued by the school during the summer vacation.

All employers, before Sept. 1, must refer all employees of school age back to the school that issued the work certificates. This gives the school an opportunity to contact each young worker and to urge the return to school of those who would seem to be able to profit more by further study than by remaining at work.

Radio stations throughout the country are giving generous amounts of time to the go-to-school drive, the two Federal officials reported. Every station in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa will present go-to-school announcements every day during the week beginning Aug. 28. From all over the country the support of newspapers and magazines is also reported.

Nazi Stand in Baltics Aimed At Safeguarding East Prussia

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 25 — The Germans are hurling the bulk of their remaining strength into the battles along the northern Russian front in an effort to prevent the Soviet steamroller from crashing into the Reich.

The Russians are having an especially difficult time of it in Latvia and Estonia. The Germans have concentrated formidable tank and artillery forces in limited sectors of the front in these two countries that aren't easily accessible to the Russians. As a result, they have been able to hold out or yield ground very slowly.

Meanwhile inside the bag of the Baltic republics the trapped German divisions have been given the strictest orders by Hitler to hold out and not evacuate by sea.

By concentrating a very large part of his tank reserves on the eastern front, Hitler—even at the price of quickly losing France—has achieved some substantial results, though largely negative rather than positive.

The German Army has so far, profiting by the Russians' outstretched lines and unconsolidated communications, succeeded in stopping the Red Army from entering East Prussia while outside Warsaw a heavy battle with ups and downs is also continuing to rage, the Russians having been unable at the beginning of August to force the Vistula at Warsaw itself and capture the city before the Germans brought in onto the east bank of the Vistula in the Praga area four panzer divisions.

Here, however, Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky is now making progress and greatly enlarging the Russian salient stretching to Warsaw.

There are a number of reasons why the Germans are putting up such a fight: Determination to score some fairly large success at any price and to tie up the Russians so they don't attack German territory.

What will happen if and when the Germans in Latvia and further west join forces?

Will considerations of prestige compel the Germans to hold Latvia and Estonia, or will their forces be withdrawn from there to strengthen the defenses of the Reich?

Pacific Coast Trout and Fruit Fly Same Day to N. Y. Luncheon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—Perishable foods which weren't given the time to perish were the feature of an air cargo luncheon here with representatives of the food and transport fields sitting down to rainbow trout caught two days ago in Rocky Mountain brooks and fruit picked that same day on the Pacific Coast.

Normal transport would have delayed serving this same food until Sept. 5, it was explained.

The luncheon, sponsored by Wayne University of Detroit, United Air Lines and the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, was to demonstrate how practical it is to fly sun-ripened foods from the plant to the plate, so to speak, without the time interval of surface transportation.

As a demonstration it was a success, as witness the unanimous opinion of some 250 guests who were asked to taste and then choose between the fully ripened fruit flown to New York Thursday and the green-ripe fruits picked for surface transportation. Their vote was for the air-borne melons and strawberries.

The luncheon also marked the flight of the first planeload of perishable foods from coast to coast, an achievement which in the opinion of Dr. Warren E. Bow, President of Wayne University, augured well for postwar use of the airplane and a better life for the American people. Wayne is conducting research on air transportation of perishables.

J. Prescott Blount, Manager for perishable cargo for United Air Lines, told the luncheon guests that air cargo will enable Americans to enjoy a vast new variety of foods that have mostly been legend to them, while a new level quality of fruits and vegetables already on the market will be developed.

Air transportation, according to Harvey A. Baum, Vice-President and General Manager of A. & P.'s produce-buying affiliate, will help eliminate wastage and spoilage.

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Why? Because it's a one-meal package — contains the right quantity of fine Muffin Mix to make *just enough* delicious, delicately-flavored muffins.... None left over to lose freshness and flavor.

Try a thrift-sized package of Burnett's Muffin Mix today. Keep another—with its goodness sealed in—for *next* time.

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY
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Ask the famous diners at Chateau Richelieu

Near Radio City stands a great New York restaurant catering to the notables of theater and industry. Pietro points out, salads served with a noble French Dressing are in great demand. "A real French Dressing requires fine olive oil," adds Pietro. "We always use Pompeian!"

Try a crisp garden salad served with freshly made, genuine French Dressing . . . that's made with Pompeian Olive Oil! It's pure, superfine, delicious! Pompeian—the biggest name in olive oil. Pompeian Olive Oil Corp., Baltimore, Md.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

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Many travelwise guests say Beekman Tower is unusual... describing it as a composite of all their favorite hotels. They like its convenient, midtown location ...its distinguished clientele... its friendly atmosphere and hospitality... the attentive, considerate service... its cleanliness ...the breath-taking views... food that is just like home cooked... and of course, its very modest rates. You'll like Beekman Tower, too.

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Sports News

Bulla Cards 65 for Lead In Tam Golf

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (AP)—Johnny Bulla's three-point landing with a sizzling 65 put the pressure on a select field of 126 other sharpshooters at the All American open golf tournament today.

Bulla, an Eastern Airlines pilot, flew into town from Atlanta and promptly whipped over Tam O'Shanter's fairways yesterday in a record-tying gait to gain a three-stroke advantage over his nearest foe after 18 holes in the open section of the $42,500 three-ply show.

Nelson Has 68

As the 12 profesionals and seven amateurs opened play in the second quarter of the 72-hole tournament which carries a rich first prize of $13,462, Bulla led favorite Byron Nelson, by three strokes.

Nelson, tourney winner in 1941 and 1942, pulled into the second spot with a 68, dropping a 35-foot putt on the home hole to grab a strategic position behind the high-flying Bulla.

While Bulla was knocking down birdies on seven holes and staying even with par on the others, Ken Heilmann, a St. Louis chemist, swept into the lead with a 70 for the first 18 holes of the amateur division.

Heilmann posted his two-under par for a one-stroke advantage over John Markel, of Reading, Pa., and Ed Furgol of Detroit. Dale Morey, of Indianapolis, the 1943 champion via the match play route, was far back in the field of 26 with a 78.

Betty Hicks Leads

First day leadership for the field of 27 women who also are deciding their All-American title over the 72-hole route, went to Betty Hicks, of Long Beach, Calif. The Far Western star came in with a 78, two over women's par, to finish a stroke in front of Phyllis Otto, of Atlantic, Iowa. Lieut. Patty Berg, of the Marines, the defending champ, turned in an 81 as did Dot Germain, of Philadelphia.

In addition to Bulla, seven other shooters scored 70 or under in the open. They included the veteran Gene Sarazen, who shot his fifth 69 in tournament play this season.

Harold (Jug) McSpaden, leading money winner among the professionals this year, had a comfortable 71, while Bob Hamilton, of Evansville, Ind., the new P. G. A. champion, had a 73, one over par.

National Outdoor Swim Meet Opens At Naval Station

GREAT LAKES, Ill., Aug. 25 (AP)—The 1944 National A. A. U. outdoor swimming meet opened at this U. S. Naval Training Center today with nearly a dozen teams competing for the championship crown that went undefended by Yale, last year's winner.

Favored to succeed Yale was the host team—the Naval Station's Bluejackets who were represented by 17 swimmers, the largest entry. The Sailors won the indoor A. A. U. title last April at Ann Arbor, Mich., and despite a complete turnover in personnel were expected to dominate the field.

The boy to watch—the only boy entered—is Jimmy McLane, 13-year-old distance swimmer from Akron, Ohio, who may give the men a swim for their medals. Jimmy, who won the men's National A. A. U. distance title over a four-mile course at Williams Lake, Kingston, N. Y., several weeks ago, is entered in the 400, 800, and 1,500-meter events.

Boston Garden Prettied Up For Reopening Next Month

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston Garden is having its face lifted these days in preparation for another busy winter starting early next month.

Its color scheme changed from blue in the arena and green in the corridors to brown throughout, the Garden is confidently looking ahead to another successful winter, with officials mentally congratulating themselves that they continued to operate instead of shutting down for the duration when things looked black in the early days of the war.

The usual events will continue to be presented at the North Station sports palace, with a newcomer—college basketball—scheduled for a number of dates from December through February.

Success of Tech Tourney

It was the success of the Tech tourney at the Garden last winter which led Garden heads to expand this winter to the collegiate world. That, plus the outstanding success Ned Irish has had in staging college basketball in New York's Madison Square Garden.

According to Tom Kanaly, acting manager of the Garden in the absence of Lieut. Col. Walter Brown, the destiny of the court game here has been placed in the hands of William G. Mokray, Rhode Island State graduate and publicity director there for a number of years.

While final plans have not yet been completed, enough of them are known, said Kanaly, so that about seven dates have been listed for the mid-winter, with outstanding college teams from the East and the Midwest scheduled to be invited. Games will be played in the middle of the week, so as not to interfere with week-end events such as hockey, if there is any. In addition the Garden also plans to stage the Tech tourney again, and also the New England high school championship, which was held at Brown University last spring.

Hockey, of course, both professional and amateur, is still a question mark and will be until after the Canadian Government makes known its attitude. A statement from officials across the border is expected early next month, possible after the National Hockey League's Board of Governors meets in Montreal Sept. 8.

So far the Garden has made no plans for the Boston Olympics, and probably none will be made until the status of professional hockey is made clear.

The Garden will officially open with a couple of boxing shows early in September, with the Shrine circus taking over the building Sept. 24 through Oct. 1. The rodeo comes back for a 12-day stand, Nov. 1-12, with dates immediately following being reserved for the opening of the Bruins' home season—if.

Ice-Capades Tops

Ice-Capades is the first of the skating extravaganzas to hit Boston, and will open Christmas night and play here through Jan. 10. Reports from the West Coast, where the new show has already opened, are that Ice-Capades tops even last year's show. The finale this year is a Northwest Canadian Mountie number.

The Shipsteads and Oscar Johnson bring their Ice Follies back Feb. 20 through March 4, with the Roller Skating Vanities due to hit town next April. The Vanities will unveil its new third edition at Madison Square Garden in New York, Sept. 12-17.

In addition the B. A. A. games will have their usual spot the second Saturday in February, and Ringling Brothers circus is expected back in the spring.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Bill Brandt, an expert on September hurricanes, has figured out four National League records that the Cardinals can break if they win the pennant in a gale instead of just a breeze. . . . Billy Southworth's boys are shooting for the 116-victory record set by the 1906 Cubs, the 27½-game margin that the Pirates of 1902 held over the second-place Dodgers, and they'd like to clinch the flag on the earliest date of any 154-game season, beating the Sept. 16 record of the 1931 Cards. . . . If the Redbirds do all that, they'll likely bust the last-month high mark of .885, set by the Cubs when they won 21 games in a row and 23 out of 26 to capture the title. . . . But those are nothing compared to the one record the Browns are shooting at—their first American League pennant.

* * *

Since he has been studying up on Kentucky football history, Coach Ab Kirwan is looking carefully at the practice field. . . . Newspaper stories revealed that the star of the 1902 Kentucky team "caught his foot in a mole hole during practice and had to discontinue football."

* * *

Los Angeles papers are blasting George (Wetwash) Marshall because the Redskins are getting a fat guarantee out of tonight's charity game with the March Field grid forces. . . . Rolando and Armando Vega of Mexico, two thirds of the foreign "threat" in the coming national tennis championships, say their greatest trouble at Forest Hills is the difference in altitude. In Mexico City a tennis ball bounces higher and not so fast as it takes off from grass courts. "Just scramble, that's what we do most of the time," says Armando. . . . Hot tip from Montreal is that Baz O'Meara, the sports scribe, will be the victim who'll accept the National Hockey League Presidency that strong-minded Red Dutton turned down. . . . An Iowa State football handout says: "Of this year's squad of 72, roughly one-third are civilians." . . . That's okay as long as they're civilians roughly enough.

* * *

Judging from Marquette's football ticket brochure, Coach Harry Stuhldreher of Wisconsin listened in on the Hilltopper's plans. . . . The folder shows a picture of Coach Tom Stidham and two of his players, and quite noticeable on one side is Stuhldreher's ear—part of a photo that hangs in Stidham's office.

* * *

Some sort of a travel record should fall when Sergeant John Derr, sports editor of the C. B. I. Roundup, journeys from New Delhi to St. Louis to see the World Series and then returns just in time to cross the hump to China for a football game. . . . Bob Hoernschemeyer, Indiana's 1943 grid star, is in the Naval Preparatory School at Bainbridge, Md., but there's no telling if or where he'll play this fall. . . . Although Keesler Field, Miss., lost six former college and pro footballers in one month, including Pvt. Bobby Cifers from Tennessee, Capt. George Huffman, the coach, admitted he still had a squad that "will bring credit to Keesler and give soldiers a brand of sports entertainment they really want." That should be enough word for wise opponents.

Dinghy Crews Sail For Fowle Trophy

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 25 (AP)—At least a dozen colleges have entered crews in the third annual competition for the Lieut. Leonard M. Fowle trophy which will open the Inter-Collegiate Yacht Racing Association's new season of dinghy racing on the Charles River Basin Sunday, M. I. T. now holds the trophy.

Crews have entered from Brown, U. S. Coast Guard Academy, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Holy Cross, M. I. T., New Hampshire, Stevens Tech, Tufts, Worcester Tech, and Yale. There is also a possibility, officials said, that the Williams College team which dominated the second annual ICYRA Star championship on the Thames at New London last week end, will be entered.

Coast Guard dominated the spring dinghy season and has been listed as co-favorite with M. I. T. and Harvard for Sunday's competition.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	80	39	.732
18	Pittsburgh	69	46	.600
21½	Cincinnati	65	49	.570
25	Chicago	61	52	.451
35	New York	53	65	.449
40½	Philadelphia	45	67	.402
41½	Boston	46	70	.397
44	Brooklyn	45	74	.378

Results Aug. 24
St. Louis 7, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia at Boston, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

BRAVES FIELD
Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store, Hub, 2195, and Braves Field, Sta. 5000
LADIES' DAY—Entrance on Babcock Street

Fifth Place Is Now Goal Of Coleman

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"I think we should finish fifth," said Manager Bob Coleman of the Braves in the clubhouse early yesterday afternoon, after the game with the Phillies had been postponed.

"If we had only won the games we should have won," remarked Coach Benny Bengough, who was sitting nearby.

"That's the way it goes," said Coleman, shaking his head. "We should have won two more games in Pittsburgh and two at St. Louis. That Pittsburgh club couldn't do anything wrong. Whenever Frisch needed an extra-base hit, somebody walked up there and got it for him. Why, even Lopez and Sewell hit successive home runs, and over the score board in left center field."

Likes Rich

Bob Coleman liked the way Woody Rich pitched in beating the Cardinals in the West. "That boy still has a great arm," the manager said. "He pitched a good ball game for us. I don't see any reason why he shouldn't continue to pitch that way."

Frank Drews, the new infielder who has become Connie Ryan's successor at second base, yesterday took his first look at the Hub through a steady drizzle. He is not a big fellow, but the Braves say he can play the infield. Johnny Hutchings, bigger than ever, is no stranger to these parts. Both he and Rich will see service in this series with the Phillies, which by yesterday's postponement became six games in three days.

Al Javery says his arm feels good enough to pitch "all six games against the Phils," which means that he should be a help in Bob Coleman's dream of finishing fifth.

Holmes Hitting

This may have been a long season for some of the Braves, but not for Tommy Holmes. The boy from Brooklyn took a .315 batting average against the Phillies and is a cinch to have his best year in the National League.

"Yes, I've been able to keep my average up, and that's swell," Holmes told me. "But the important thing is, I've been hitting the ball on the nose most of the year. I had streaks other years when I hit the ball safe, even though I wasn't hitting it good. But now I'm hitting the ball on a line and if just a few of them drop on the grass I'll be all right.

"It's like Bob Coleman says about the games we should have won," Tommy went on. "If I'd gotten all the hits I should have had—I mean, the ones I lost by circus catches or on close decisions at first base—I'd probably be leading the league right now. But," Holmes added with a grin, "there were a few I was lucky to get, too."

* * *

Briefs . . . Whitey Wietelmann is expecting a money order for about $50 from a group of fans in his home town of Evansville . . . "They've been holding it for about two years," the Braves' shortstop explains. "They said I could have it when I hit a home run. Well, I got one the other day in Pittsburgh, so now they're going to pay off." . . . Whitey, as a matter of fact, has been hitting exceptionally well ever since that Aug. 15 homer at Forbes Field . . . He has made 15 hits in the last 36 tries.

* * *

Interest locally, of course, is still with the Red Sox, as they plunge into a series at Philadelphia . . . The Mackmen were able to cool the Browns, but the Hub hopes they themselves will cool when the Red Sox go to work . . . The hitting sensation of the Sox at the moment is Skeeter Newsome, with a streak of 10 games . . . Skeeter, too, has done a grand job in the field . . . The Phillies are a sad looking ball club . . . Even some of their own men admit it.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Ted Wilks and Walker Cooper, Cardinals—Wilks copped 10th straight and 13th of year by holding Chicago to three hits in 2-1 triumph; Cooper drove in Augie Bergamo with first run to spark Cards' game-winning spurt in third.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 24

International League
Jersey City 6-3, Syracuse 7-1.
Newark 11, Baltimore 6, 11 innings.
Montreal 4-5, Buffalo 1-7.
Only games scheduled.

American Association
Toledo 7, St. Paul 4.
Columbus 8, Minneapolis 7.
Kansas City 7-0, Indianapolis 2-9.
Louisville 4, Milwaukee 1.

Pacific Coast League
Los Angeles 4, Hollywood 1.
San Francisco 5, Oakland 3.
Sacramento 3, Portland 1.
Seattle 12, San Diego 4.

Eastern League
Wilkes-Barre 1-4, Binghamton 3-3.
Scranton 5-10, Utica 3-2.
Elmira 6-4, Hartford 2-9.
Williamsport 1-11, Albany 3-14.

Southern Association
Nashville 4, Chattanooga 1.
Memphis 3, Little Rock 0.
Only games scheduled.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	69	51	.575
4½	Boston	64	53	.538
3½	New York	62	54	.534
6	Detroit	62	55	.530
12½	Chicago	56	63	.471
13	Cleveland	57	63	.461
13	Philadelphia	57	63	.467
18½	Washington	50	69	.420

Results Aug. 24
No games scheduled.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Doerr	.325	Newsome	.338
Wagner	.323	Partee	.320
Fox	.313	Cronin	.249
Johnson	.312	McBride	.248
Tabor	.290	Culberson	.246
Busher	.280	Conroy	.176
Finney	.271	Lake	.167
Metkovich	.258		

Braves

Holmes	.315	Wietelmann	.226
Mason	.286	Workman	.214
Wright	.282	Etchison	.200
Kluttz	.275	Huston	.200
Nieman	.271	Hofferth	.196
Masi	.243	Drews	.186
Phillips	.236		

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	10	5	Woods	2	7
Cecil	2	1	Judd	1	1
Barrett	7	4	Terry	5	8
Bowman	9	6	Hausman	4	7
O'Neill	6	7			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Rich	1	9	Barrett	7	14
Andrews	12	11	Javery	5	16
Hutchinson	7	6	Hutchings	0	2
Tobin	13	15	MacPherson	0	0

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Modern pathways of commerce—highways, railways, skyways	Cobbled lanes, quiet byways and the ubiquitous burro
Fleet planes, in continental defense, patrolling surrounding waters	Pyramids and templed ruins of races long gone
Workers crossing the border to relieve manpower shortage	Colorful native dress and relics of ancient Indian cultures.

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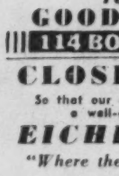

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	773,810
1944 volume to date	177,042,855
1943 volume to date	209,615,651

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	54.9	Prev. day	55.2
Month ago	54.8	Year ago	49.4
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	63	62⅞	63	—
ACF-Brill Motor	18		9	9	— 1/8
Adams Exp .15e	8	12	11⅞	12	
Air Reduction 1a	7	41⅛	40⅜	40⅜	— 3/8
Ala & Vicks 6	↑ 20	91½	91½	91½	+ 1/2
Alaska Juneau	24	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ 1/8
Alb&Susq7.55e	↑ 70	144½	144½	144½	— 1/2
Allegheny Corp	8	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
Alleghany pf	5	30	29⅝	29¾	— 1/8
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	10	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	+ 1⅛
Allen Indust ¾ag	8	15	15	15	
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	151¾	151	151¼	— 1/4
Allied Mills 2a	4	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ 1/8
Allied Strs 1	4	20½	20⅛	20⅜	— 1/8
Allis Ch Mfg ¾ae	7	38	37¾	38	
Alpha P Cem ¾ae	2	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	— 1/8
Amal Leather	6	106	106	106	+1
Amerada Pet 3	8	29¾	29¾	29⅝	+ 1/8
Am AgChDel 1.20	4	77	77	77½	— 1/2
Am Airlines 1½2o	13	/81¼	77	77½	
Am Bank Note .80	4	21½	21¼	21½	
Am Bank N pf3	↑ 20	67	67	67	
Am Bosch ¼e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ 1/8
Am Brake Sh ¾ae	4	45¾	45	45¾	+ 1/4
Am Cable & Rad	72	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
Am Can 3	1	92	92	92	— 1/2
Am Can pf 7	↑ 80	179½	179½	179½	—1
Am Car & F.2½e	8	40½	40¾	40½	
Am Car & F pf 5¼e	1	81¾	81¾	81¾	— 3/4
Am C & F pf 5½e	13	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ 1/8
Am Chain & C 2					
Am Crystal Sugar	2	17⅛	17	17⅛	
Am Distill	6	24⅝	24½	24½	— 1/8
Am Encaus Tilling	3	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	
Am & For Pow	9	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
Am&FPS7pf5½ak	12	22	21⅜	21½	+ 1/8
Am&FP 2pf	1	5	5	5	
Am Hdw SS 1½e	4	53¼	55⅛	53¾	+ 1/8
Am Hide & Leath	1	7	7	7	
Am Home Pr 2.40	3	71¼	67⅞	71¼	+ 3/4
Am Ice	2	75	75	75	+1
Am Ice pf 1½e	14	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
Am Locomotive¼e	3	16½	16¼	16½	
Am M&Fdy .80					
Am Metal ¾ae	1	22½	22½	22½	
Am Pow & Lt	27	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Am P&L $6 pf	19	57⅛	56⅜	57	— 1/2
Am P&L $5 pf	39	50¾	50	50¾	— 1/8
Am Rad&St S .30e	63	12½	12	12½	+ 1/8
Am R Mill .60e	12	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	+ 1/8
Am R Mpf 4½2	↑ 750	73⅞	73	73¾	— 1/8
Am SafetyRaz ½e	1	17¼	17	17¼	+ 1/8
Am Seating	2	29½	29½	29½	
Am Sh Bldg 2e	↑ 50	39¾	39¼	39¼	— 3/8
Am Smelt & R 2	15	39⅜	39	39⅛	
Am Smelt&Rpf7	↑150	157	157	157	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	14	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ 1/8
Am Stores 1	5	18	18	18	— 1/4
Am Stove .90e	3	24¼	24	24¼	+ 1/8
Am Sugar pf 7	2	126¾	126¼	126¼	
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	47¼	47⅛	47⅛	+ 1/8
Am Sum Tob 1e	1	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	— 1/8
Am Tel & Tel 9	14	164	163⅞	163⅞	— 1/8
Am Tobacco 3a	2	72	72	72	— 1/2
Am Tob B 3a	6	73	72½	72⅞	
Am Type Fdrs ½a	8	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	
Am Viscose 1½e	1	44½	44½	44½	— 1/2
Am Wat Wks	34	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	— 1/8
Am Woolen	8	8½	8¼	8½	+ 1/8
Am Wool pf 8k	6	86¾	86	86	— 1/4
A Zinc L & S	1	5	4⅞	4⅞	
AnsoncdaCop 1½e	16	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ 1/4
Anchor H-G .45e	1	27	27	27	+ 1/2
AnchorH-G1 pf5	↑ 50	114	114	114	—1
APW Paper	3	4	4	4	
Arch-Dan-M 2e	3	52½	52	52	— 1/2
Armour & Co	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ 1/8
Armour of pf 6k	3	92¾	91¾	91¾	+ 1/8
ArmstrongCork¾ae	1	44	44	44	+ 1/8
Artloom Corp .30e	9	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ 1/8
Assd BryGoods¾ae	4	16½	16¼	16½	— 1/8
Assd DGd 2 pf7	↑ 20	105	105	105	—1
Atch T&SF 4½2e	5	100⅞	100½	100½	— 1/4
Atch T & S pf 5	9	66	65¾	66	+ 3/4
Atl Coast L 1½2e	4	38⅜	38	38⅜	+ 3/8
Atl Refining 1e	19	30¼	29⅞	30¼	— 1/4
Atl Ref pf 4	↑ 20	113	113	113	+ 1/4
Atlas Corp ½e	5	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
AtlasPowd 2¼ae	1210	59	58⅞	59	+ 1/8
Aust Nichols	1	10½	10½	10½	
Aust N prA3½pk	↑ 40	73½	73½	73½	
Aviation Corp. 10e	24	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ 1/8

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Coll&Bric'cast B 1.20e	1	32⅛	31⅜	31⅞	+ 1/8
Corum G&E .10e	51	4⅜	4½	4⅜	— 1/8
Col G&E 6 pf 6	6	84¼	84	84	
Colum Pict ½2g	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	— 1/4
Coml Credit 2	9	47	46⅞	46⅞	—1
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	9	47	46½	46¾	+ 1/4
Coml Solvents .30e	10	16¾	16½	16¾	+ 1/4
Com Ed 1.40	13	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	— 1/8
Com'wlth&South	46	1	1	1	— 1/8
Conde Nast ½ae	1	87	87	87	+ 3/8
Con & So pf 3¾ak	1	17½	17½	17½	
Consolidated Cigar 1e	2	27	27	27	— 1/4
Consol Cigar 1e	4	26¾	26¼	26⅜	— 1/2
Consol Cigpf4¾a	↑ 30	97¾	97¾	97¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	28	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	— 1/8
Cons Edis pf 5	8	107¼	107	107	+ 1/8
Cons Film Ind	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	— 1/8
Cons Film pf ¾ak	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Cons Laund .60e	1	12	12	12	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	18	32	31¼	31	+ 1/4
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	14	13⅝	14	— 1/8
Cons Vultee 1¼2e	16	13⅛	13	13	— 1/8
Cons Vul pf 1¼A	1	23½	23⅜	23½	+ 1/4
ConsumP pf4½2	↑ 1	109	109	109	
Container Corp¾ae	3	27	26¾	27	
Cont Bak ½2e	4	8⅝	8½	8½	
Cont Can ¾ae	1	40½	40½	40½	— 1/2
Cont Can ¾ae	3	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ 3/8
Cont Dia Fib .40e	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ 1/8
Cont Motors .30e	29	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ 1/8
Cont Ins 1.60a	8	47¾	47	47¾	+ 1/8
Cont Oil Del .90e	15	28¾	28	28¼	— 1/4
Cooper-Bess ¾ae	3	16¼	16	16	+ 1/8
Cooper Bess pf3	↑ 20	44	44	44	+ 1/8
CopperweldStl .80	5	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ 1/8
Corn Exch 2.40	↑ 30	50¼	49¾	50	+ 3/4
Corn Prod 2.60	4	60	59¾	60	+ 3/4
Cornell-D E .40e	2	22	21¾	22	— 1/4
Coty Inc .15e	1		6¼	6¼	
Coty Interna	↑ 1		4½	4½	
Crane Co 1	12	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ 3/8
Crane Co pf 5	↑ 20	109¼	109	109	+ 3/4
Cream of Wh 1½	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ 1/4
Crown Zeller 1	7	19¾	19½	19¾	+ 1/4
Crown Zel pf 5	↑130	102½	102	102½	— 3/4
Crucible Steel 3g	6	34	33¾	33¾	+ 1/4
Crucible Stl pf 5	3	78¾	78¼	78¼	+ 1/4
Cutr R R pf	↑ 50	23	23	23	— 1/4
Cuban-A Sug .40g	20	16	15¾	15¾	
Cudahy Packing	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ 1/8
Curtis Publishing	36	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ 3/8
Curtis Pub pf5g	↑ 30	130	130	130	— 1/2
Curtis Pub pf3a	2	53¼	53	53¼	
Curtis-Wright ¾ae	13	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Curtis-Wr A 1.40	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	— 1/4
Cutler-Ham .70e	1	26½	26½	26½	+ 1/2
Davison Chem 1e	4	14	13⅝	13⅝	— 3/8
Decca Record 1.20	4	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ 3/8
Deere & Co 1e	6	42	41½	42	+ 1/2
Deere & Co pf1.40	1	35¼	34¾	34½	
Del & Hudson	8	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
Del Lack & West	5	20⅝	20½	20½	+ 1/8
Detroit Edi .90e	5	39¼	39¼	39¼	— 1/4
Devoe&Ray A 1	↑ 50	39¾	21⅝	31⅝	— 3/8
Diam Match 1½	2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— 1/8
Diam Match pf1½	2	41	41	41	— 1/4
Dohler D Cas¾ae	6	40¾	39⅝	39⅝	—1⅛
Dome Mines h1 .60	3	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ 1/8
Douglas Airc 5g	12	54¾	53¾	54¾	— 1/4
Dow Chem 3	3	126½	125⅞	126½	+ 1/4
Dresser Mfg 1e	1	38¼	38⅛	38¼	
Duplex Printing	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ 1/4
du Pont de N 3¾ae	↑13	154½	153	154	+ 1/4
duPont pf 4½2	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	
Eagle Pich L .45e	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ 1/8
Eastern Air L	4	40¼	39¾	40¼	— 1/8
Eastern R M .20e	2	16½	16¼	16½	+ 1/4
East Kodak pf6	↑ 20	186	185	186	+1
Eaton Mfg 3	4	47½	47	47½	+ 1/2
El Auto-Lite 1e	3	44¾	44¼	44¼	— 1/4
Elec Boat 1e	6	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ 1/8
Elec Bd&Mus Ind .08e	3	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
El Power & Lt	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
El Pow&Lt 5½ pf	2	87¾	87¾	87¾	+1¾
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	2	93	93	93	+1
Emerson-Brant .50e	2	44⅛	44¼	44⅛	+ 1/8
Emp Pub Service	65	16¼	15½	16⅛	+ 3/8
Emp PS $5 pf5	↑ 50	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	
EPSS5¼pf53½2	↑ 30	101	100½	100½	—1
Equit Off Bldg	2	1	1	1	
Erie R R ½2e	5	11⅛	11	11	
Erie R R pf A 5	2	56	55¾	56	
EurekaVCleaner¾ae	49	13¼	12½	13⅛	+ 1/8
Evans Prod ¼ae	1	14	14	14	+ 1/8
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	6	38	37¼	37¼	—1/8
Fairbanks Morse1a	2	41½	41½	41½	+ 1/8
Fajardo Sugar 2	1	25½	25½	25½	— 1/8
Farne Tel & Rad	8	12½	12⅜	12½	
Fed L&T pf 6	↑ 20	103	103	103	
Fed MotTruck .40	2	9½	9⅜	9½	+ 1/8
Federat D Strs1½2	3	27½	27⅛	27½	+ 1/2
FedDStrs pf4¼A	↑120	101	101	101	+ 1/8
Ferro. Enam ¾ae	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	— 1/4
Fid P Ins 1.60a	7	48¾	48¼	48¼	— 1/4
Firestone 1½ae	4	49¾	49¾	49¾	
First Nat Strs 2½	8	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ 1/8
Flintkote .45e	8	23⅛	23½	23½	— 1/4
Florence Stove 2	3	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ 1/4
Food Mach 1.40e	5	60½	60½	60½	+ 1/2
Foster Wheeler¼ae	5	22	21⅞	21⅞	— 1/8
Francisco Sugar	1	15½	15½	15½	— 1/4
Fruehauf Sulph 2	1	32½	32½	32½	
Fruehauf T 1.20e	3	41¼	41	41¼	— 1/8
Fruehauf T pf	↑ 10	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	
Gabriel Co ½2e	1	6	6	6	
Gair Robert .30g	7	4⅝	4½	4½	—1/8
Gamewell 2¼ae	↑ 220	40⅞	40	40⅞	+ 3/8
Gar Wood Ind .40	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Gaylord Cont ½2a	36	19¼	18¾	19⅛	— 1/8
Gen Am Inv 1g	8	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— 1/8
GenAmTrans 1¼ae	1	49	49	49	+ 1/4
Gen Baking .45e	4	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	+ 1/8
Gen Cable	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Gen Cable A	3	16¾	16½	16¾	+ 3/8
Gen Elec 1.40	16	38⅜	38⅛	38¼	— 1/8
Gen Foods 1.60	7	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	—⅛
Gen G & El A	3				
Gen G&E cv pf	↑ 20	135	135	135	+2
Gen Mills 4	3	110	109½	110	+ 1/4
Gen Mills5pf5	↑ 50	131½	131½	131½	
Gen Motors 2½ae	38	62	61⅜	61½	— 1/4
Gen Motors pf 5	6	129½	129½	129½	— 1/2
Gen Out Adv ½ae	3	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜	— 1/8
Gen Print Ink .20e	3	10½	10½	10½	— 1/8
Gen Real & Util	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Gen R&Util pf 6g	8	88	87½	88	+ 1/2
Gen Refract .90e	8	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Gen Shoe ¾ae	3	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
GenSCastpf4½ak	100	78⅛	78	78	— 1/8
Gen Tel 1.60	12	25½	25⅜	25⅜	— 1/8
Gen Time Inst ½ae	1	23½	23½	23½	
Gen Tire&Rub 1.20	8	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— 1/8
Gillette Saf R .80	4	85¼	85	85	— 1/4
Gillette Saf R pf5	2	167⅛	163¼	167⅛	+ 1/8
Gimbel Bros .65e	2	24⅞	24¾	24¾	
Glidden Co .90e	7	27⅛	23⅝	23¾	
Gobel Adolf					
Gold&Stk Tel 6	↑240	123	122	123	
Goodrich BF 1½2e	2	52	51½	52	+ 3/8
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	103½	103½	103½	— 1/4
GoodyearT&R1½2e	10	48⅞	48¼	48⅞	+ 1/4
Gotb Hosiery ½pg	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ 1/4
Graham-Paige Mot	148	4¾	4½	4¾	
Granby Con M 15e	6	4¾	4½	4¾	
Granite C S .175e	7	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ 1/8
Gt NorRy pf 1e	31	8⅞	8	8¼	+ 1/4
Gt West Sug 1.40e	3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ 1/4
Greyhound Corp 1	13	22¾	22¼	22½	— 1/4
Grum Airc En 1e	5	5¼	15	5	— 1/8
Guantan Sugar	42	6¼	6	6	— 1/8
Guantan Sug pf	↑ 10	68	68	68	+2
Gulf Mob & Ohio	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ 1/8
Gulf M&O pf2½e	3	53¼	53	53¼	+ 1/8
Gulf Oil 1a	5	46½	46⅛	46½	
Harb-Walker 1	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	— 1/8
HatCpAm pf6½2	↑ 70	106¼	106¼	106¼	
Hamil Watch .30e	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ 1/8
Hain (WF) Print 1	5	20½	20½	20½	
Hayes Indust ¾ae	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ 1/8
Hayes Mfg	25	7	6¾	7	+ 1/4
Hazel-AtlasG15	↑ 90	1 6¼	1 5¾	1 6	— 3/4
Hecht Co .30e	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
HerculesPowder 1e	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	—1¼
Hershey Choc 3	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	122	122	122	
Holly Sugar 1	1	45½	45½	45½	+ 1/4
Holland Furn 2	9	45½	45¼	45¼	— 1/8
Homestake Min	1	43	43	43	+ 1/4
Houd Hersh A2½	6	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
Houd-Hers B ½2e	21	12	11½	11½	— 1/4
Houston Oil	4	26	25¾	26	
Hud Bay M&S h2					

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Hudson & Man	3	2	2	2	
Hudson & Man pf	3	9½	9½	9½	
Hudson Motor .30e	26	16	15⅝	16	+ 1/8
Hupp Motor	65	4¼	4	4¼	+ 1/8
Idaho Pow 1.60	9	29½	28⅞	29½	+ 3/4
Illinois Central	15	16½	16⅛	16¼	— 1/4
Ill Central pf	1	38	38	38	+ 1/2
IncpipPw&Lt .90e	6	18⅝	18½	18½	— 1/8
Inland Steel 3e	1	84	84	84	— 1/2
InspiratCopper ¾ae	4	11⅛	11	11	— 1/8
Interch Corp 1.60	2	38	38	38	— 1/2
Interch Cp pf 6	↑ 20	111⅛	111⅛	111¼	— 3/8
intercon Rubber 1g	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
InterlakeIron .35g	27	9½	9¼	9¼	— 1/8
Int Harvester 2.60	6	80⅛	80	80⅛	— 1/8
Int Hydro-Elec A	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
IntMinerals&C½ae	4	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ 1/4
Int Mining	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Int Nick Can 1.60	8	30¼	30	30¼	
Int Paper	13	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ 1/8
Int Paper pf 5	1	82¼	82¼	82¼	+ 1/4
Int RyCAPf1¼ak	↑ 20	83½	83½	83½	+ 1/4
Int Shoe 1.80	5	40	39⅞	39⅞	
Int Tel & Tel	53	18¾	18⅜	18¾	— 1/4
Int Tel&Tel for ct	9	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	— 1/8
Interst Dept S ¾ae	2	18¼	18⅛	18⅜	— 3/8
Jarvis W B .60e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Jewel Tea 1	8	37½	34	37½	+ 4
Johns-Manv 1½e	4	98½	98	98¼	+ 1/2
Jones & L Stl 2	13	25¼	24⅝	25⅛	+ 3/8
Joy Mfg .80	2	13¼	13	13¼	+ 3/8
Kan City South	2	10	9¾	9¾	— 1/8
KaufmannDpt.55e	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
Kayser J 1g	7	25	23¾	25	+1
Kelsey-HWB 1½2e	3	18½	18⅜	18½	
Kennecott C 1½2e	36	22¼	22	22⅛	— 1/8
KinneySSpf4½ak	↑ 50	71	70⅜	71	+ 3/4
Kresge (SS) 1	1	25½	25½	25½	
Kress S H 1.60	1	36	36	36	+ 1/4
Laclede Gas pf	↑ 10	86½	86½	86½	+ 1/4
Lambert Co 1½2	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	— 1/4
Lehigh C&N ½e	18	10	10	10	+ 1/8
Lehigh Port C ¾ae	2	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	— 1/8
LehighPortCpf4	↑ 20	124	123	124	+1
Lehigh Val Coal	1		1¾	1¾	— 1/8
Lehigh Val Coal pf	3	25	25	25	
Lehigh Val RR	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
LehmanCorp1.20a	3	34¼	34	34¼	— 1/4
Lehr & Fink 1.40	2	21	20⅝	21	+ 3/8
Lib-O-Glass ¾ae	B1	52½	52½	52½	
LibbyMcN&L ¼e	16	8	7⅞	7⅞	— 1/8
Liggett&My B 3a	2	83	82¾	82¾	— 1/4
Link Belt 2	2	39	39	39	
LimaLocomotive1e	5	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ 1/4
Lion Oil Ref 1	10	20	19¾	20	— 1/4
Liquid Carbonic 1a	4	26½	26	26	— 1/4
Lockhead Airc 1e	7	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ 1/4
Lone's Inc 2a	1	63⅞	63⅝	63⅝	
Lone Star Cem ¾ae	3	50¾	50¼	50¾	+ 1/4
Long-B Lumb .10b	2	10½	10⅜	10½	
Loose-Wil Bis 1a	1	32	32	32	— 1/2
Lorillard (P)1½e	10	20½	19⅞	20	
Louisv G&E A1½	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Maytag Co	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	
McCall Corp 1.40	4	19¾	19½	19¾	+ 1/4
McCrory Stores 1	1	31½	31½	31½	
McGraw Elec 1	2	53½	53	53	—1
McIntyrePC N2.22a	2	24	24	24	
McKees&Rob .65e	2	14	13	13	
McLellanStrs .70e	1	13	13	13	
McLellanSt pf6	↑ 40	111¼	111¼	111¼	
McQuay-Norris 1	5	17¾	17¼	17½	— 1/4
Mead Corp .45e	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ 1/8
Mengel Co ¼ag	6	14	13¾	14	+ 1/8
Mengel Spf 2½2	↑ 40	50½	50¼	50½	— 1/4
Merch & Min Tr 2	1	35½	35½	35½	— 1/2
Miami Copper ¼ae	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Mid Cont Pet .40e	1	26	26	26	+ 1/4
Midland Stl P 2	2	39¾	38½	38½	— 1/4
Minn-HoneyReg½ae	4	41	40½	40½	—1
Minn-Moline	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— 1/8
Mission Corp 1g	6	20¼	20	20¼	+ 1/8
Mo-Kan-Texas	6	3½	3¼	3½	— 1/8
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	13	13¾	13¾	13½	— 3/8
Mohawk Carpet 2	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	
Monarch M 2½ae	1	21½	21½	21½	
Monsanto Ch 2	1	47⅞	47⅞	48	+ 1/8
Montgom Ward 2	25	50¼	50	50	— 1/8
Morrell J&Co 1½e	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	
Morris & Essex	↑360	27	26¾	26¾	— 1/4
MotorProducts½ae	2	22½	22¼	22½	+ 1/8
Motor Wheel .90e	2	20⅛	20¼	20¼	+ 1/4
Mullins Mfg B	14	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ 1/4
Mullins Mfgpf7	↑ 20	89	89	89	
Munsingwear 2g	3	21	20¾	20¾	— 1/4
Murphy pf 4¾	↑ 50	113¾	113¾	113¾	
Murray Corp ¼ae	45	14	13⅞	14	
Nash-Kely ¼ae	39	16	15⅞	16	
Nat Acme 1½e	5	17⅝	17½	17½	— 1/8
Nat Auto Fib ½pg	5	11¾	11¼	11¼	
Nat Aviation ¼ae	5	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ 3/8
Nat Biscuit 1.20	10	23	22⅝	23	+ 1/4
NatBond&Sh .45e	6	20	20	20	
Nat Can	9	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ 1/2
Nat Cash Reg 1a	3	33½	32⅞	33	+ 1/8
Nat Container 1	3	22½	22¼	22½	— 1/8
Nat CylinderG .80	12	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ 1/4
NatDairyProd1 .20	6	24½	24⅜	24½	
Nat Dept St 2½ae	6	19½	19⅜	19½	+ 1/8
Nat D St pf .60	4	12	11⅞	12	
Nat Distillers 2	23	34½	34¼	34⅜	— 1/4
Nat Gypsum ¼ag	6	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ 1/4
Nat Gyp pf 4½2	↑ 10	93½	93½	93½	— 1/2
Nat Lead ½e	25	24¼	23¾	23¾	— 1/4
Nat Oil Prod ½e	1	13	13	13	
Nat Power & Lt	36	7	6¾	7	+ 1/4
Nat Steel 3	12	68¼	67½	68¼	+ 1/4
Nat Supply	12	15½	15	15½	+ 1/4
Nat Sup52pf2½ak	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ 1/2
Nat Sup 6 pf pf	↑ 10	91½	91½	91½	— 1/4
Nat Tea	8	9¾	9¾	9¾	— 1/8
Natomas Co ¼ag	1	10½	10½	10½	
Neisn Corp ½ae

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Creole Earns $1.19 a Share In Half Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Creole Petroleum Corp. reports consolidated net income for the six months ended June 20 of $31,800,000, equal to $1.19 a capital share. For the first half of 1943, had the company then owned properties of Lago Petroleum which since have been combined with it, consolidated net income would have been $10,600,000 or 40 cents a share, the company reported.

Creole, a Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) subsidiary, announced the resignation of Thomas W. Palmer and J. L. Cluley as directors and the election of H. F. Prioleau and J. L. Kalb as directors and vice-presidents of the company. R. I. Brougham was named treasurer, succeeding J. L. Cluley in that office.

Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. and subsidiaries, including National Theaters Corp. and Roxy Theater, Inc., report net profit for six months ended June 24 of $6,338,433, equal to $3.12 a share. Consolidated net profit reported by the corporation for the first half of 1943, not including National Theaters and Roxy Theater, was $3,843,249, or $1.81 a share. Had National Theaters been wholly owned from the beginning of 1943, profit, including Roxy Theater, would have been $5,535,279, or $2.78 a share, for the first six months of last year, the report says.

Sunray Oil Corp. reports net profit for six months ended June 30 of $640,071, or 21 cents a common share on 2,788,384 shares, against $446,715, or 20 cents each on 1,990,138 shares, for the same period last year.

American Chain & Cable Co. reports net profit for the half-year ended June 30 of $1,601,314 or $1.48 a common share, compared with $2,233,493, or $2.12 a share for the same period in 1943.

National Power & Light Co. reports net income for the year ended June 30 of $3,989,281, or 72 cents a common share, compared with $5,942,995, or 93 cents a share for the preceding year.

Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, a Koppers affiliate, has reported a consolidated income of $13,990,866 for the 12 months ended July 31, 1944. This compares with a consolidated net income of $16,479,250 for the previous 12 months period. Six per cent preferred stock paid $5.89 per share for 1944 as compared with $5.11 for 1943.

Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc., reports net income for six months ended June 30 of $2,903,900, equal to $1.59 a share, against $2,918,200, or $1.51 a share, for the first half of last year.

Honolulu Oil Corp. reports for six months ended June 30 net income of $2,004,180, or $2.14 a share, compared with $1,447,181, or $1.55 a share, before income taxes, for the same period last year.

Sperry Corp. reports net income for the first half of 1944 of $4,413,287, or $2.19 a share, against $4,242,813, or $2.11 a share, for the first six months of 1943. The report says that although shipments for the first half of 1944 were about 8 per cent less than for the same period in 1943, earnings this year were proportionately higher because inclusion of certain non-recurring tax credits in the 1944 period reduced the effective tax rate.

Noblitt-Sparks Industries, Inc., reports that net earnings for 1943, originally set at $1,782,932, were reduced through renegotiation to $980,356, or $4.13 a share, after provision for federal taxes.

First National Stores, Inc., report net profit for the quarter ended July 1 of $590,527, equal to 72 cents a common share, compared with $533,557 or 65 cents a share in the corresponding 1943 quarter.

Truax Traer Coal Co. and subsidiaries report net profit for the quarter ended July 31 of $303,874, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 62 cents a common share, compared with $195,000 or 39 cents a common share in the corresponding period last year.

Internal Revenue Collections Show Sharp Increase

WASHINGTON (AP) — Internal Revenue collections during July totaled $2,620,224,038 compared with $1,999,196,414 during the same month last year, the Treasury reported.

Nearly half of the total was derived from withholding taxes on salaries and wages, amounting to $1,179,291,841. The corresponding figure for July, 1943, was $332,781,564.

Gasoline taxes dropped from $26,365,208 in July, 1943, to $22,213,652 last month, and automobile use taxes dropped from $104,291,673 in July, 1943, to $98,848,440 last month.

Corporation income taxes also showed a decline from $161,249,795 in July, 1943, to $114,355,531 last month. Individual income tax payments, exclusive of withholding taxes, totaled $139,649,454 against $541,037,288 in July, 1943.

Liquor taxes climbed from $125,173,190 in July, 1943, to $209,939,482 last month, while cigarette taxes dropped from $80,082,769 in July, 1943, to $70,987,831 last month.

St. Regis Paper Buys Rayon Interest

NEW YORK (AP) — The St. Regis Paper Co. announced it had purchased 261,589 shares of the common stock of Skenandoa Rayon Corp., or more than 75 per cent of the total outstanding at $10 a share and had offered to purchase the remainder from stockholders at the same figure.

Skenandoa manufactures rayon yarn at its plant in Utica, N. Y. with an annual capacity at present of 8,000,000 pounds of yarn.

Roy K. Ferguson, president of St. Regis Paper, said his company planned to expand the Utica plant after the war to approximately 20,000,000 pounds capacity annually. Approximately 700 workers are employed at the plant now.

The offer to purchase the remainder of the common shares outstanding will expire on Sept. 30, Mr. Ferguson said.

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Heads N. E. Group

Edward J. Stewart

Of Needham, Mass., elected president of the Smaller Business Association of New England, succeeding J. Claude Shea of Belmont. Arthur D. Cronin, S. Abbot Smith and Walter Hahn were elected vice-presidents.

Treasury Will Not Oppose Guarantee Of Loans, Says Bell

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—To speed reconversion of industry to non-war production, the Treasury has decided to "interpose no objection" to the Eccles proposal authorizing Federal Reserve banks to guarantee private loans to business.

Daniel W. Bell, acting secretary, notified the Senate Banking Committee of the Treasury's position late yesterday after the committee had been told that the proposed legislation had the approval of War Secretary Henry L. Stimson, Bernard M. Baruch, administration fiscal adviser, and Robert H. Hinckley, Director of Contract Settlement.

As urged by Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board and offered in both houses by banking committee chairmen, the bill would set aside a fund of approximately $139,300,000 now in the Treasury for use in guaranteeing financial institutions against losses on any loans made to a business enterprise.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	5⅛
American Barge Line Co	12⅝	13⅞
American Hardward Co	30½	32½
American Manufacturing	50½	53½
American Manuf 5 pf	97⅛	
American Optical Co	31⅛	32⅝
American Wringer Co	10	10⅝
†Amoskeag Company	40⅜	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	79¼	..
Appleton Company	34	37
Applied Arts Corp	3⅜	4½
Arlington Mills	52½	55⅞
Art Metal Construction	24½	25⅞
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28⅝	30¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅝	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅛	20¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24½	26¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	9⅝	11⅛
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18	19⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin 35 pf	77¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	23⅜	25¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36	38¾
Brown Co	1.95	2.25
Brown Co pf	34¼	37
Campbell A S Co Inc	8	8⅞
Central Railway Signal A	39⅜	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	34¾	37½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16¼	17⅛
Colonial Stores	21⅝	23⅜
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	46¾	49½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27⅜	30½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27	29½
Draper Corporation	77¼	79¾
Durez Plastic & Chemical	22⅞	26⅛
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅞	17⅜
Eastern Corporation	10⅜	11¾
Eastern Corporation pf	11⅞	13¾
Exolon Co	8⅞	10⅜
Family Finance Inc	12⅜	13⅞
Family Finance pf A	25½	27¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	45¾	48¾
Fruit of the Loom	35¼	38
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅜	16⅞
General Machinery	23½	25¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¾	9¾
Goodall Worsted Company	56	59
Graton & Knight Co	8⅜	9⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	86¾	90¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28¼	31⅛
Hamilton Northern Paper Co	34¼	36¼
Greenfield Tap&Die $6 pf	60	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50cv pf	16½	..
Harrington & Richardson	1½	2
Haskelite Mfg Co	5¾	6⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co	34	36½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	20⅜	22⅝
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17⅛	19
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¾	27
Hooker Electro Chem	28¼	31¼
International Detroia	13⅜	14¼
Keith George E Co	65	..
Kendall Company	11⅛	12⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅜	23¼
Landers Frary & Clark	37	39½
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6⅝	7⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	115	119
Marathon Paper Mills	26¾	30
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	63¼	66½
Merck & Co	37	40
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109¾	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	45¾	49
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	71	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	24⅜	26⅞
Millers Falls Company	9⅛	10⅞
Missouri-Kansas Pipe line	10¼	10¾
Nashawena Mills	19½	20¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	76	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	36¾	39¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	84¼	88¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28⅛	30⅝
National Chemical & Mfg	5¼	6⅛
National Shirt Shops	15	16½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	67¾	71¾
New England Lime	4¾	8
Nicholson File Company	35⅜	38¼
Nonquitt Mills	33¼	36¼
Ohio Finance	10⅛	11½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	47⅜	50⅜
Parker Appliance	12⅛	13⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	115	119½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	70	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	90½	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3⅛	3⅝
Richardson Co	48	51
Rochester Telephone Co	15¼	16¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	35	37
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	35	..
Sagamore Manufacturing	62¾	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	43½	46½
Sanford Mills	..	..
Submarine Signal Co	32¾	35¼
Tampax Inc	5⅝	6¾
Time Incorporated	63¾	66¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	3½	3⅞
United Elastic Corp	17⅜	18½
U S Envelope Company	71¾	76¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	122½	127½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	94	97¾
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	104½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	29	31¼
Warner & Swasey Co	85	9⅝
Warren Bros Class B	41¾	44⅜
Warren Bros Class C	16½	17¼
West Point Manufacturing	45⅜	48⅝
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10½	11⅝

"Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	127½	135½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50¼	53¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34⅝	36⅝
Agricultural (3a)	75½	79
American Alliance (1a)	21¼	23¾
American Casualty Company	11⅜	12⅝
American Equitable (1)	17⅞	19⅝
American Insurance New (1½a)	15	16¼
American-Re-Insurance (2)	52	53¾
American Reserve	16	17½
American Surety (2½)	56	58½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	79½	84½
Boston (16a)	590	620
Camden Fire (1)	20⅛	21⅝
City of New York (½e)	18	20
Connecticut Gen Life (1a)	50⅛	52¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40	42½
Federal (1.40)	47½	51
Fire Association Phil (2a)	62	66
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	90	94
Franklin Fire (1a)	24⅝	26⅝
General Reinsurance (2)	48	51
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1e)	17	19
Glens Falls (1.60)	42½	45
Globe & Republic (½)	8¼	9⅛
Great American Insur (1.20)	27¼	29⅛
Hanover (1.20)	27¼	29¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	93¾	100
Hartford team Boiler (1.60a)	43¼	46¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28⅝	30½
Homestead (½g)	13¼	15¾
Insur Co North Am (2½a)	84⅞	87
Jersey Insur N Y (1½)	37¾	40¾
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅞	9
Maryland Casualty	8⅜	9⅛
Mass Bonding (3½)	66⅛	70
Merchants&Mfs N Y (.40)	5¾	7
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	48¼	51¼
National Fire (2)	57½	60½
National Liberty (.30a)	6¾	7½
National Union (3a)	164	174
New Amsterdam Cas (1)	25	27½
New Brunswick (1½)	27¾	30¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¼	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	13⅞	13⅞
North River (1)	23⅛	24⅞
Northeast Insurance	5⅞	6⅝
Northern (3a)	87½	92
Pacific Fire (5)	98½	103½
Pacific Indemnity (2)	48¼	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	82¼	86¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¼	15⅛
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅜	35⅜
Reinsurance Cor N Y (.075e)	4⅝	6½
Repub Insur Co Texas (1.20)	26¾	28¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21	23
St Paul Fire & Marine (1.60)	71¾	74¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	41¾	43¾
Security (1.40)	34⅝	36⅝
Springfield (4½a)	119½	125
Standard Accident	63¾	67½
Travelers (16)	467	482
US Fidelity & Guar (1a)	36⅝	38⅝
US Fire (2)	48¼	51
US Gauarantee (1.60a)	71	76
Westchester (1.20a)	32⅞	35¼

a—also extra or extras. g—paid last year. e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	4.00	4.37
Amerex Holding	29.50	30.625
American Business Shares	3.75	4.11
Axe Houghton Fund	15.09	16.23
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.98	106.23
Boston Fund	18.03	19.39
Broad Street Investing	29.62	32.02
Bullock Fund	15.80	17.21
Canadian Investment Fund	3.30	3.90
Century Shares Trust	28.46	30.60
Chemical Fund	9.75	10.55
Christiana Securities Co	2460.00	2560.00
Commodity Corp	8.99	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	43.75	46.75
Dividend Shares	1.29	1.41
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	22.06	23.70
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.55	14.55
Equitable Invest Corp	39.75	42.00
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.75	42.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.43	20.92
Fund Investors Inc	23.28	25.51
General Capital	34.63	37.24
General Investors Trust	5.57	6.00
Group Securities Inc:		
Automobile Shares	6.37	7.01
Low Priced Shares	6.13	6.74
Railroad Shares	3.62	3.99
Railroad Equip Shares	4.37	4.82
Steel Shares	4.44	4.89
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.69	24.40
Institutional Sec: Bk Gr	.92	1.02
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.02	1.13

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	29.56		S-1	....	27.94
B-2	32.08		S-2	....	14.48
B-3	19.92		S-3	....	11.40
B-4	11.25		S-4	....	5.23
K-1	18.84		K-2	....	23.83

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.40	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.80	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.03	9.93
Maryland Fund	4.60	5.20
Mass Invest Tr	22.11	23.77
Mass Invest 2nd Fd	11.04	11.87
Mutual Invest	11.53	12.60
Nation Wide Voting	1.35	1.48
New England Fund	12.98	13.99
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.80	7.48
Railroad	5.40	5.95
Railroad Equip	7.59	8.35
Steel	6.19	6.82
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.75	22.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53	.58
Putnam Fund	14.18	15.25
Quarterly Income Shares	6.65	7.30
Railway & Light Sec	14.625	16.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.50	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.46	3.81
Scudder Stevens & Clark	93.74	95.64
Spencer Trask Fund	15.24	16.24
State Street Invest	45.75	48.75
Trusteed Industry hrs	.77	.86
Wellington Fund	17.13	18.82

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.25	7.00
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.79	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.87	..
Diversified Tr C	13.80	..
Diversified Tr D	5.80	6.60
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85	4.45
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.95	5.71
Nation Wide Sec	3.82	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.75	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.17	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.85	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.75	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.43	..
Super of Am Tr AA	3.42	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.15	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.89	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	3.125	3.50
First Boston Corp	33.25	35.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

New Group To Promote Futures Trade

CHICAGO (AP)—The National Association of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc., has announced it had been formed "to develop, improve and extend commodity futures trading in the interests of producers and consumers and for the welfare of the American people."

Maurice Mandeville, president of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, was elected president at the group's organization meeting this week. J. A. Higgens, Jr., member of the board of managers of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, was named executive vice-president. Headquarters will be in Chicago.

Membership in the association is open to boards of trade, chambers of commerce and other exchanges dealing in commodity futures, and to exchanges, firms, persons and associations representing allied trades.

Class A (voting) membership will be open to exchanges, and class B to member firms and allied interests.

"Our main task is to assemble in one place information about futures trading, to sponsor research into the place of commodity exchanges in marketing operations, and to disseminate pertinent information to our members and anyone else who is interested," Mr. Mandeville said.

Other officers named included:

Walter R. Scott, secretary of the Kansas City Board of Trade, first vice-president; Ody H. Lamborn, president of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, second vice-president, and S. J. Meyers, vice-president of Arcady Farms Milling Co., Chicago, secretary-treasurer.

Directors are J. O. McClintock and Mr. Meyers, representing the Chicago Board of Trade; E. E. Klecan and Mr. Scott, Kansas City Board of Trade, F. Peavey Heffelfinger and Walter H. Mills, Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis; O. W. Olson and Mr. Mandeville, Chicago Mercantile Exchange; Charles H. Butcher and George Hintz, New York Cocoa Exchange; Mr. Lamborn and John C. Gardner, New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange; Charles B. Crofton and Laurel Duval, New York Produce Exchange.

Messrs. Mills, Mandeville, Meyers, McClintock and Hintz were appointed to the executive committee.

Oil for Pacific Now Flowing From New Wells at Elk Hills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TAFT, Calif.—Oil for the Pacific, easing a shortage in petroleum supplies on the West Coast, is already pouring out of newly drilled wells at Naval Oil Reserve No. 1, better known as the Elk Hills oil field. The tempo of this emergency production is keyed to taxing to the limit all refinery facilities in the State.

Here is quick action. The contract authorized by Congress to initiate emergency drilling of this famous Navy underground oil deposit was entered into between the Navy and the Standard Oil Company of California no longer ago than June 19.

About 17,000 barrels of petroleum a day are now being produced. The daily rate is scheduled to reach 65,000 barrels. New wells are being drilled at a fast pace, almost one a day.

Pacific Demands

The West Coast stringency is the rainy day the Navy has been ready for at Elk Hills, which has been almost entirely untapped until now. All controversy raised by opponents of the Navy's using its Elk Hills reserves notwithstanding, the fact is confirmed by oil men as well as by the Navy that whereas prewar West Coast petroleum reserves stood at 130,000,000 barrels, they are now "scraping bottom" at 80,000,000 barrels.

California has virtually been the sole supplier of fuel for the Pacific theater so far. Besides, it has had to meet unusually big demands of its own. But if any great easement of the resulting West Coast oil emergency should come about, as with the end of the war in Europe, Navy Commander Harry P. Stolz indicated to Los Angeles reporters here the other day, undoubtedly drilling at Elk Hills would stop short of the authorized limit.

Navy policy, Commander Stolz emphasized, definitely favors keeping these oil reserves in the ground so far as possible.

Seabee Construction

The Los Angeles newsmen saw how the 7th, 26th, and 38th Seabee battalions have established a production beachhead on these rolling gray-brown hills that rise island-like out of the southern part of San Joaquin Valley. They saw miles of new roads the Seabees have built quickly and expertly and innumerable new well sites graded. The Navy is now turning operations completely over to Standard Oil of California as the Government's agent, and company executives told the reporters they wanted it known they had liked working with the Seabees, that Taft had liked having them here, and they had done a marvelous job.

The newsmen were given an overview of the some 200 wells already pumping and of sites for about the same number of new wells being drilled as rapidly as possible.

In Public Interest

Both the Navy and Standard, Commander Stolz emphasized, consider their contract clearly in the public interest. "I'm very glad that Standard has been given the job of operating Elk Hills," commented Al Tietze, the company's veteran superintendent of its producing department in the Valley. The contract, a public document, not only requires Standard to produce the Navy's reserve program at cost, but regulates the development of its own holdings along lines favorable to the Navy and the war.

When the emergency is over, officials said, Navy wells at Elk Hills will be plugged up, and under the contract Standard will then be able to withdraw only enough of its own oil to pay local taxes and operating costs.

Bans West Coast Oil Shipments to East

WASHINGTON (AP)—To conserve fuel oil for military uses on the West Coast and in the Pacific war theater, the Petroleum Administration for War has announced a ban on shipment eastward from West Coast states of residual, or industrial, fuel oil.

PAW said the action, effective Sept. 15, also should bring about more efficient use of refining and producing facilities in Wyoming and Montana.

The new order prohibits delivery of residual fuel oil, including railroad and industrial fuel, bunker grade fuel or any crude oil used as residual fuel from any point within the area embraced by the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona and 20 counties in Idaho to any other point in the continental United States.

PAW said the ban does not apply to normal tank truck movements in effect during the six-month period immediately preceding issuance of the order.

Northern N. E. Sawmills Get SWPC Lumber Contract

WASHINGTON (AP) — Several hundred small sawmills in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont will resume production to fill a $1,500,000 contract for 25,000,000 board feet of lumber, Maury Maverick, chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, announced.

A prime contract for the lumber was entered into by SWPC and the War Department.

Mr. Maverick said the contract would be sublet to at least 75 small sub-contractors in each state, and that each of the sub-contractors in turn would purchase the entire output of small, idle or partially operating producers.

Mr. Maverick called the operation "a splendid example of how small independent producers, unable to compete on their own, can be brought together in a group venture and make a real contribution to the war effort and remain alive."

N. Y. Port, Bridge Authority Bonds Ruled Tax Exempt

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in a two-to-one decision, has ruled that interest on bonds issued by the Port of New York and Triborough Bridge authorities is exempt from federal income taxes.

In affirming earlier decisions by the tax court of the United States, Judges Augustus N. Hand and Harrie B. Chase voted in the majority, with Judge Jerome Frank dissenting.

Judge Hand and Judge Chase held that the bond issues were exempt because the authorities operate bridges and tunnels in the public interest, without profit and that their activities are "strictly governmental." They said the authorities were in effect, "political sub-divisions" of the state and in issuing bonds perform "a service for the public welfare."

Frank Ferguson, chairman of the Port Authority, heralded the ruling as presaging the end of federal efforts "to interfere with the fiscal affairs of the states and cities."

"Municipalities," he said, "should now be able to go forward with their plans for postwar development without the fear of federal interference with local finances."

The ruling stemed from lower-court decisions holding that the estate of Alexander J. Shamberg did not owe deficiency taxes for 1937 and 1938, and that the estate of Caroline White overpaid income taxes of $2,308 for 1938 and $1,995 for 1939.

The Shamberg and White estates—which owned bonds of the Port and Bridge authorities, respectively — maintained they were exempt from federal income taxes.

The cases were heard on review petitions filed by the Comissioner of Internal Revenue.

Cotton Ginnings Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton of this year's growth ginned to Aug. 16 totaled 164,346 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, compared with 351,930 bales a year ago, and 233,335 bales two years ago.

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N. Y. Drive Against Child Labor Finds Violations Up 100 P. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—The State Department of Labor's drive against unlawful child labor is getting results, Edward Corsi, Industrial Commissioner, reported today, with 9,000 fewer boys and girls working illegally in New York State.

"The statistics aren't important," Mr. Corsi said, discussing the result of the drive undertaken April 17. "Think of it in terms of the kids—9,000 of them have been taken out of jobs where they were working long hours or in surroundings dangerous to their health."

Despite the assignment of additional investigators, reported violations have increased 100 per cent over last year, with a monthly average of over 2,000 a month.

With the number of minors employed in the State placed at 500,000, one out of four is still working illegally, either without working papers, or extra hours, or working after the time children are permitted on the job, it was explained.

"We are making every effort to wipe out all illegal child labor by increasing the number of inspectors and promising prosecution of employers found violating the law," Mr. Corsi said.

Mr. Corsi added that the drive against exploitation of children will continue after Labor Day, when most of the children will have returned to school.

"We are urging all children to go back to school and are asking the co-operation of mayors of cities throughout the State, employers and civic groups to help in the back-to-school campaign."

Most violations occurred up-State during July, with 152 working in factories and 1,440 in mercantile establishments. New York City violations included 657 minors, 130 of whom were in factories, 512 in mercantile establishments, 15 in industrial home work. Several of the children were found in jobs considered hazardous for adults.

A typical "summer job" discovered by investigators involved a 15-year-old "bus" boy receiving $7.50 and room and board for working 63 hours a week, often as late as 8:30 p. m. Working in the same Ulster County hotel, also without papers, was a 15-year-old girl employed as a governess for 42 hours a week at a wage of $7.50 and two 17-year-old saxophone players, working until midnight for $6 a week, plus room and board.

A 16-year-old girl was found working in Rockland County in a restaurant without working papers. It was discovered that she often had to work as late as 9 p. m., for which she received $3.36 a week and meals.

Negro-Voting Bars Face Georgia Test

COLUMBUS, Ga., Aug. 25 (AP)—Georgia's white Democratic primary regulations face a test in federal court after the filing Aug. 23 of a suit in federal court for the announced purpose of opening the primary to Negroes.

The suit, naming the Muscogee County Democratic Executive Committee members as defendants, was brought in the name of Primus E. King, Negro minister and barber, and asked $5,000 in damages for alleged violation of his civil rights. Mr. King contended he was refused a ballot in the July 4 state Democratic primary "solely because of race and color."

Oscar D. Smith, attorney for Mr. King, said the action brought in behalf of a group of prominent Negroes here was for the purpose of ascertaining, "if the United States Supreme Court decision on the Texas Democratic primary applies to the Democratic primary machinery in Georgia."

School of Tactics Aids U. S. Air Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla., Aug. 25—A key perhaps to the speed and facility at which the Japanese are losing islands to our forces in the Pacific is contained at the School of Applied Tactics at the Army Air Forces Tactical Center here.

Once a month here, for the observation of high-ranking military personnel attending the Staff Officers' course, a demonstration of combined operations is carried out against an enemy position that leaves nothing to the imagination.

As the officers watch from a specially constructed bomb shelter, planes of AAF team up with 200 paratroopers to storm, reduce, and capture a small section of Florida woodland that has been made to look exactly like a Japanese air-landing strip somewhere in the Pacific. It is complete with mockups of planes, tanks, guns, and foot soldiers.

Thus, officers who may in the future be directing attacks of a similar nature on enemy positions, have a ringside seat at a full-scale battle.

Selective Service Job Ruling Attacked

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 25 (AP)—Joseph A. Padway, general counsel for the American Federation of Labor, yesterday accused Selective Service officials of misconstruing provisions of the 1940 Selective Service Act by interpreting the law to mean that a serviceman may regain his job "even if it necessitates the discharge of a nonveteran with greater seniority."

Speaking before the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, Mr. Padway said that the ruling, contained in a pamphlet issued by Selective Service headquarters, meant that a war worker with 20 years' experience could be fired to make place for a returning soldier with one year's experience.

Mr. Padway said that in his opinion the 1940 law provides only that veterans may regain their old jobs with the same seniority status and pay which was theirs before induction.

Connally to Notify Truman of Office

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25 (AP)—Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has been chosen to notify Senator Harry S. Truman officially that he has been nominated for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket.

The notification will be made Aug. 31 at Lamar, Mo., Truman's birthplace. William M. Boyle, Jr., assistant to National Democratic Chairman Robert Hannegan, in disclosing Senator Connally's selection last night, said approximately 25 other Senators will attend the celebration.

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MALCOLM G. STEVENS
28 SUMMER ST. ARLINGTON 4112
Cor. of Mill St., near Arlington Center

Dorothy Denham
MILLINERY
ARLINGTON—663 Mass. Avenue
WALTHAM—443 Moody Street
MALDEN—147 Pleasant Street
QUINCY—1233 Hancock Street

G. O'Anderson & Sons INC.
Remember Birthdays and Anniversaries with Flowers
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090—3091
Medford Branch 242 High St. Mys. 0000

BELMONT

GREER'S FISH MARKET
Cor. Beach and Trapelo Road
Belmont 4620
Shore Haddock ..... lb. 19c
Fresh Swordfish ..... lb. 44c
Fillet of Sole ..... lb. 41c
Lobsters, Clams, Butterfish, Steak Cod, and Mackerel.

BOSTON

Hauer's FRENCH CLEANSING-LAUNDERING
17 CHARLES STREET
PHONE LAF. 2136

D. W. DUNN CO.
Moving and Storage
3175 Washington St. HANcock 8000

BOSTON—Dorchester

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
BUY WAR BONDS
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

BOSTON—Roslindale

Women Come Back for Bijou Quality RAYON HOSE
7 Corinth Street Roslindale
Debs INC.
JUNIOR SPORTSWEAR • BLOUSES

BRIGHTON

SPORTSTERS
by SANDLER OF BOSTON
Sold at
Brighton Family Shoe Store
349 Washington STA. 0242

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921, Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storey & Co
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
Annual Presentation of FINE FURS
A Large Selection of Quality Fur Coats
128 MAIN ST., BROCKTON 22, MASS.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

FARR'S
"The store that buys direct from the mills"
FABRICS—CURTAINS—LINENS
BLANKETS—HOSIERY—DRESSES
51-53 No. Main St., Brockton 43, Mass.

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OIL
Lawrence Street Phone 189

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST COMPANY
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Barnaby FLORISTS
Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St
FLOWERS for Every Occasion
Unusual Assortment of GREETING CARDS
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Telegraphed
210 Washington Street ASP. 5604

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Kirkland 0008. Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOXIE
EGAN'S MARKET
221 Concord Avenue KIR. 9300

KENNEY'S JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELRY and GIFT SHOP
Airplanes and Greeting Cards
811 Mass. Ave. Phone TRO. 3636

What's Canning?
Hard work made simpler by having all your materials on hand, including dozens of GOOD LUCK JAR RINGS at 10c a doz.
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
26 Brattle St. HARDWARE Tro. 6760

Baggage Transfer
ARMSTRONG TRANSFER EX. CO.
271 Albany Street Liberty 7400
1400 Mass. Ave. Kirkland 8188
HARVARD SQUARE

CONCORD

CALL ACTON 202
Bursaw Gas & Oil Co.
For PETROLEUM PRODUCTS BURNER SERVICE
SAVE FUEL
Insulate your home. Install storm sash and doors.
WILSON LUMBER CO.
Opp. B. & M. Sta. Concord 290

NOW IS THE TIME
to Check Oil Burners and Vacuum Clean and Inspect Heaters.
Mac RAE CO.

All Wool Sweaters
Infants, Children's, Misses', Women's
J. P. NOURSE, Inc.
43 Main Street Concord, Mass.

DEDHAM

Mill No. 2
BUSSEY STREET
East Dedham Tel. Ded. 0550
New Woolens
Remnants of Cretonnes, Sateens and Slip Cover Fabrics at Mill Prices
Store Hours—9 to 5 Daily
9-12 Saturday

Fisher Dairy
Estab. 1861
Grade A Milk and Cream
TELEPHONE DEDHAM 1401

FALL RIVER

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanents
$25 to $50
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
Margaret G. Lynch
Room 502, Fall River Trust Bldg.
Fall River, Mass. Phone Dial 9-6662

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Step into a new pair of Fall Shoes
We are all ready for the Fall Season
School Shoes for Children
GEORGE BROS.
386 MAIN STREET

FITCHBURG (Continued)

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

We Have a Complete Supply of
Lighting Fixtures for the Home
Service Electric Supply Co., Inc.
23 Newton Place Tel. 2748

W. E. PUTNEY, Inc.
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

QUALITY COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST TEL. 740

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
MILK
Regular—Grade A—Homogenized
Eggs—Cream
Cream Cheese
Cottage Cheese
Deliveries Every Other Day Tel. 620

FRAMINGHAM

WE'RE READY
For School, College and Back-to-Work
With New Apparel and Accessories
RAY FIELD'S

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
The Department Store of the North Shore
GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
1885 COMPANY 1944

GREENFIELD

Fashions for Back to School
Back to College
WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 962-R daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CANNING SUPPLIES
BALL CANNING JARS
Pint ..... 79c per doz.
Quart ..... 89c per doz.
Two-Quart ... 1.29 per doz.
Rubber Rings
Racks
Covers
W. H. CRANTON TIRE CO.
14 WATER STREET
TEL. 248

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack Street Tel. 5472

Laros Dimensional Slips
are actually cut and finished for your individual proportions. Makes all the difference in the world in both your comfort and appearance.
Crepe and Satin, $3.00
Philbrook-MacKenney Shop, Inc.
(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

HINGHAM

Use Your Shoe Coupon Wisely at
PETER'S SHOE STORE
56 South Street

WILLIAMS LTD.
54 South Street Hin. 0193
HOME FURNISHINGS
South Shore Centre for Curtains, Draperies, Slip Covers, Upholstery, Wallpapers, Paint, Cotton Texture Rugs, Table Linens, Towels

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	O	T	O	M	A	C
E	L	Y	■	T	W	O
S	D	■	S	■	E	N
O	■	P	I	P	■	I
■	T	E	X	A	N	S
D	O	G	■	L	■	T
A	M	A	■	A	D	O
M	■	S	■	V	A	N
A	C	U	M	E	N	■
S	■	S	U	R	■	H
C	E	■	M	■	D	O
U	L	M	■	F	U	R
S	K	E	L	T	O	N

25

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

A. T. GALLUP, Inc.
Men's Clothing
302 High Street

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule To use Whiting's Fuel"
COAL—OIL—COKE

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

Where Cleansing Is an Art
CRAFT CLEANSERS
1700 Mass. Ave. Lexington, Mass.

Bateman's
1725 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Ready for School
Boys' Longies, Polo Shirts, Socks, in wide variety. Girls' Dresses, Sweaters and Blouses.
THIS IS THE WEEK TO SHOP

PARTRIDGE'S
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840
Noon Day Lunches
Served Daily 11:00 A. M. to 2:00 P. M.

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2240, Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.

Traditional Quality in FURS at
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

Join Our Easy-to-Buy Blanket Club
All New Wool Blankets
These famous American Woolen Co. Blankets (all new wool) are featured in our August Blanket Event. Large size 6x7 feet. They'll give years of satisfactory service. Lustrous rayon satin binding. Rose, cedar rose, blue and green ..... $8.98 Ea.
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY. 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

Back to School in clothes from our Children's Centre
THIRD FLOOR
T. W. ROGERS CO
280 Union Street

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Lv 2-3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

MALDEN

AMBASSADOR UPHOLSTERING CO.
Furniture of All Kinds Upholstered
High Grade Work
All Work Guaranteed
539 Main Street Malden 1668

MALDEN (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dorothy Denham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant Street
Quincy, 1233 Hancock Street
Arlington, 663 Mass. Avenue
Waltham, 433 Moody Street

LOUIS KLANE'S SHOES
61 Pleasant Street
Back-to-School Shoe S-A-L-E
Shoes for Kindergarten to College
AA to E Widths
Fitted by X-Ray Modest Prices

Personal • Commercial • Collateral • Mortgages and Improvement Loans • Regular and Thriftichecks Accounts • Registered Checks • Safe Deposit Vault • Savings Account •
Middlesex County National Bank
Cambridge Everett Malden Stoneham

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Melrose 3746-M, Hours 12-2 p. m. Monday thru Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRIOR
THE HABERDASHER
Let's Make it a Merry Christmas Overseas
Last Call, Sept. 15 to Oct. 15

Powder Puff
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Permanent Waves Are Our Specialty
541 Main Street MEL. 0613

Flowers for Every Occasion
Say it with Flowers
Melrose Florist Co.
PHONE MEL. 1628 • 245 W. WYOMING

"FINE SHOES WELL FITTED WEAR LONGER!"
NEWHALL'S Shoe Store
847 MAIN STREET

MEAT STRETCHERS
Rice—Noodles—Eggs
Macaroni—Cereals
Spaghetti
ANDREWS' MARKET
510 MAIN STREET

Women's and Misses' Wearing Apparel
PATTEE CORSET SHOP
523 Main Street MEL. 2134

HIGHLANDS MARKET
It is a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Mel. 3638 441 Franklin St

Have Your Oil Heating Plant Serviced and Cleaned NOW.
GOSS FUELS, Inc.
SOLID AND LIQUID FUELS
158 Essex Street Melrose 0794

NEW BEDFORD

Let GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.
Furnish Your MILK, CREAM and 'CE CREAM
SERVING ROOM, SO. DARTMOUTH
Open Daily 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Frate's Dairy Co.
2834 Acushnet Avenue
Grade A Golden Guernsey
Vitamin D Milk
Ice Cream Parlor
1926 Purchase St., Cor. Logan

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
Sand and Gravel Cinders
Second-hand Lumber
276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

Willey's Inc.
566 Pleasant Street and EDGARTOWN, MASS.
Distinctive Clothes For Women and Misses

NEWTONVILLE

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Riane Flowers
77 Walnut Street BIGelow 0600

PITTSBURGH PAINTS
HUBERT HARDWARE CO.
332 Walnut Street, Newtonville
47 Lincoln Street, Newton Hlds.

NEWTON—West Newton

PERMANENSEAL
Combination Screen and Storm Windows and KoolShade Copper-Bronze Screens
• Change it, or wash it, from the inside.
• Protect your home, in both winter and summer.
• Save fuel, in winter.
• Buy now, pay in the fall.
NEW ENGLAND WINDOW CONDITIONING COMPANY
963 WATERTOWN ST. WEST NEWTON

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

BESSE-CLARKE
The Store for Men and Boys
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
STETSON—Hats—MALLORY
Florsheim and Wright Arch Preserver Shoes
Van Heusen Shirts—Interwoven Socks
273 North Street Tel. 7361

SHALETT CLEANERS and DYERS—
'Have Them Cleaned Right'
702 North Street
Tel. 5475

High Schoolers Come First With New Ideas
England Bros.

EVER HEAR OF MOTOR RHYTHM?
1. Increases Gasoline Mileage. 2. Eliminates Carbon Formation! 3. Deslugges Motor! 4. Adds Power! 5. Easier Starting!
It's a "tune-up" for your motor!
TRY IT TODAY!
"Pittsfield Tire"
THE SERVICE CORNER
West and Center Streets Dial 4301
HOWARD S. RABBITT

SWEATERS for the Girls going back to College
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

Wendell Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Wm. Langley
37 WEST ST. DIAL 7022

Skilsaw Electric Tools
Budgit Hoists — American Reductions — Gates V Belt Drives—Westinghouse Lamps —Minneapolis Honeywell Controls.
ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors 63 Eagle St.

LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR TIRES
Our Modern Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.
SHAPIRO MOTORS
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
DIAL 9235 631 NORTH STREET
ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Granite 9713, Hours: 8 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

First to Remick's and then Smartly Back to School
Remick's is ready with the right kind of clothes for small fry . . . the station wagon crowd . . . and the campus veterans.
REMICK'S

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pro. 1234

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL • COKE • LUMBER
Phone 0126, Reading, Mass.

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 2300

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 8799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Charlotte Harrison
BEAUTY SALON
Razor Blade Hair Shaping
ZOTOS and RILLING PERMANENTS
131 Highland Avenue SOM. 2327
Over Central Theatre

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1811, 2 p. m.-6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS
BRANCHES: 794 STATE ST., 626 SUMNER AVE. 144 MAIN ST., E. O. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

COME TO OUR STORE FOR Kem-Tone MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
Bridge and Dwight Streets

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

MILK, CREAM AND EGGS
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
Watertown, Mass.
Tel. WAT. 3818
Dairy Products for Every Meal

WELLESLEY

Mealtime Monotony?
Vary your menus with foods from Star Market's wide selections.
Quality—Assortment—Value
Star Market Co.

94 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown	Big. 3400
304 Walnut St., Newtonville	Big. 3400
533 Washington St., Wellesley	Big. 3400
401 Highland Ave., Davis Sq., Somerville	

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL • COKE • WOOD • FUEL OILS
LUMBER • BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINT • GASOLINE • GRAIN
FERTILIZER
WELLESLEY 1530
1876 F. DIEHL & SON, INC. 1940

WINTHROP

WESTCOTT'S MARKET
Ocean 2124
For Special Cuts of Meats or other items, leave your order before Friday Noon.

WORCESTER

SEE us for your Public Liability and Plate Glass Insurance
TATMAN & PARK
44 Front Street Dial 5-4341

THE CHILDREN'S SHOP
478 Main St. Opp. City Hall
Everything a Child Wears
All Under One Roof
Youth Center of Worcester

European Classified

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, near residential park; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwood, minute repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Baldcroft Ave. Hounslow Tel. Hounslow 0264.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS

HART & HOBBS, Ltd.
82, North Street, Brighton, Sussex
Gentlemen's complete outfitters, Tailors, Hatters, UNIFORMS, Ladies' Tailors.

TEACHERS POST VACANT

WALES—Required resident assistant mistresses to teach history and geography to school, certificate standard, and to take physical training and games; Christian Scientist preferred; Burnham scale government pension scheme. Apply Headmistress, Claremont School.

TYPEWRITING

BOURNEMOUTH — Portman Typewriting Bureau (Miss L. H. Carpenter); Legal and General copying, Duplicating. 1, Fisherman's Walk. Tel. Southbourne 576.

England

BATH

L. B. YOUNG Ltd.
SHOE SPECIALIST
6, Argyle Street, Bath
STYLE with COMFORT

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINDSOR WIMBORNE
26/27 MILSOM ST. Tel. 2330 BATH

ENGLAND

BATH (Continued)

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street Phone 4611

BIRMINGHAM

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR LTD.
59, Carrs Lane, Birmingham

BOURNEMOUTH

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38, 42, 44, South Street, Worthing

RELIANCE LAUNDRY LTD.
Paisley Road Bournemouth
Tel. Southbourne 186

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS
BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 801

Terraut's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6780—6781

Swiss Restaurant
THE SQUARE, BOURNEMOUTH
PHONE 2727
Best for Table D'Hôte Luncheons, Dinners and Suppers.
Private Parties catered for.

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 812

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2810

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons, Teas

Jolly & Son Ltd
(Late College Green)
67, 67 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 8 Tel. 32487
The Noted House for HOUSEHOLD LINEN of good QUALITY

BROMLEY

PARSONS of Bromley
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's HOSIERS and Outfitters
PHONE RAV. 0303
Agents for BRAEMAR

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

CAMBRIDGE

High-Class Bakers Tel. 2062
W. H. Pratt & Son
Awarded Cups and Medals
Halifax Road Bakery Cambridge

ENGLAND

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2793

CROYDON PURLEY and District

The Best Obtainable
COALS and BOILER FUELS
supplied by
T. S. & C. PARRY
6, Station Approach, East Croydon
Phone Croydon 1260

DUDLEY

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
DUDLEY

EXETER

BARN CLOSE STORES
General Grocery
MRS. I. WALTERS
132, Sweetbrier Lane
Heavitree, Exeter

HEREFORD

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
HEREFORD

KINGSTON and SURBITON

Bentalls LTD.
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
• Tudor Restaurant
• Loose Covers and Curtain Makers
• Furniture and Furnishings
Kingston 1001

MINEHEAD

Shopping Is a Pleasure at
STROUDS
• DRAPERS • MINEHEAD •
PHONE 250

NORWICH

Beauty Specialists Registered Hairdressers
Ann & Jane
10 QUEEN STREET, NORWICH
Tel. 21923

ALLEN & DAWS
Jewellers
17 St. Giles Street, Norwich
Telephone Norwich 22824

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON

G. A. NORTON
Foot Fitting Specialist
23 Palace Avenue
Paignton
Phone 5686

A. P. BLACKBEARD
Expert Foot Fitter
286, Torquay Road
Preston, Paignton Tel. 82364
Boots and shoes made to order.

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

JOHN YEO
& Company, Ltd. 'Phone 3243
PLYMOUTH
for
VALUE
in
FASHIONS FABRICS
and
FURNISHINGS

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

ENGLAND

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND. SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

Repairs!
Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing Craftsmen
collected and Delivered. Tel. Richmond 1671
76 Sheen Road RICHMOND

SUTTON COLDFIELD and LICHFIELD

Linda Holland Ltd.
HATS COATS GOWNS FURS
44 Birmingham Road
Tel. Sutton 3587

SUTTON—Surrey

WOOTTEN BROS.
26, Grove Rd.
COATS, COSTUMES, MILLINERY & KNITWEAR
Comprise our Autumn Collection
Tel. VIGILANT 8054.

SHINNERS
The Departmental Store
For All Kitchen Utensils and Hardware
F. BUCKLEY
High Class Baker and Pastry Cook
37, Upper High Street, EPSOM

TEIGNMOUTH

REGENT CAFE
(Thomas & Son)
TEIGNMOUTH
Bakers—Confectioners
Quality and Service Phone 41
Also Courtenay Restaurant Newton Abbot

TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
WINTER COATS and FURS
4a, 5, 6 STRAND, TORQUAY
TELEPHONE 4314

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

BENDLE BROS.
Printers—Stationers.
15-16, George Street, Torquay.
(Behind 62 Fleet Street)
TEL. 2481

For Everything ELECTRICAL
REFRIGERATION SPECIALISTS
SYDNEY TRUSCOTT LTD.
45, Fleet Street, Torquay
Phone 3405

Whiteway & Ball Ltd.
Coal and Coke Merchants
G. P. O. BUILDINGS, FLEET ST. TORQUAY PHONE 2011

Bathes
Original "Devonshire Violets"
Perfumes and Toilet Requisites
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Did You Ever Wonder

What Constructive Role Gas Is Playing in the Present World War?

Gas, in the form of "protective atmospheres," is helping to produce bomber and fighter planes and helping industry to turn out better fighting weapons faster.

Present-day planes, for example, require extremely tough and long-wearing yet lightweight metal parts. Steel parts for airplane engines now are toughened to at least double their former expected permanence by "baking" them in furnaces—at temperatures which at times rise to 2,300 degrees F.—in a protective atmosphere called Endogas.

Developed in Westinghouse laboratories, Endogas acts like a sentry in keeping carbon—steel's hardening element—inside the metal while it is being heat treated.

During heat treatment, carbon-hungry oxygen, present in ordinary furnace gases, devours the carbon from the outer "skin" of the steel. Endogas, purposely designed to contain just as much carbon as the steel does, balances the carbon within and without the metal. The result is that when carbon atoms are freed from the surface of the white hot metal they simply trade places with the carbon atoms in the Endogas, and the carbon content of the steel is undisturbed.

Endogas is made by mixing air with quantities of ordinary illuminating gas, either manufactured or natural, and heating it in a specially-designed furnace called a gas generator. From the generator Endogas is piped to the furnace in which the steel is to be heat treated.

Special gases have been developed to soften metals as well as to harden them. Monogas and Exogas, for example, were developed for use in the uniform softening of steel and copper alloys to make them workable—a process metallurgists call bright annealing.

When peace comes, heat treating in protecting atmospheres of special gases will doubtless play an increasingly important role in making available even sturdier and lighter engines for airplanes, automobiles, and motor boats. And still other special gases may be developed which will open up vast possibilities in the manufacture of metal parts, tools, and dies.

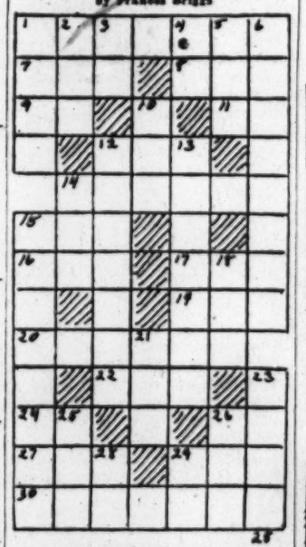
—W. P. Keasbey

A Verse for Today . . .

And he said to them all, If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow me.—LUKE 9:23

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Washington, D. C., is on what river?
7—What is a city of northeastern Minnesota?
8—How many heads are considered "better than one"?
9—Missouri River flows through middle of what State (abbr.)?
11—Half an em.
12—What Dickens character is brought up by Mr and Mrs. Joe Gargery?
14—Who opposed Mexicans at the Alamo?
15—What animal has been called "man's best friend"?
16—Candlenut tree.
17—Bustle.
19—What is a large covered vehicle for moving furniture?
20—Acuteness of mind is called what?
22—What is a prefix equal to "over"?
24—Symbol for cerium is what?
26—Act.
27—What is a fortified city of Germany?
29—Cattail down is sometimes called what?
30—What movie comedian has appeared in a series of "Whistling" films?

Down
1—What is Mexico's monetary unit?
2—Aged.
3—What is a suffix in numbers?
4—Mountain (abbr.)?
5—Reverential fear.
6—What is title of one of Winston Churchill's novels?
10—A hexathlon consists of how many events?
13—Who was Bellerophon's faithful companion?
15—Cajoling or idle talk is what?
16—A piper was father of what nursery rhyme character?
18—Where do the Damascenes dwell?
19—What city was Palestine's northernmost landmark?
21—Silent.
23—According to Mother Goose, what would be used to summon sheep from meadow and cow from corn?
25—What is a large member of the deer family?
26—What is an instrumental duet?
28—What is the objective case of "I"?
29—Foot (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Hindmarch

"Now wrap it up—it's a surprise for me from my husband on my birthday."

Today's Quotation

This is the true nature of home—it is the place of Peace; the shelter, not only from all injury, but from all terror, doubt, and division.—JOHN RUSKIN

In Lighter Vein

—Please

While talking with a friend one day, the late Alexander Woollcott was interrupted by a bore who slapped him vigorously on the back and explained:

"Hello, Alex, old boy, you remember me, don't you?"

Woollcott, staggering under the blow, look up at the man and coldly replied:

"I don't think I recall your name. But please don't tell me."—Milwaukee Journal.

Too Good to Lose

The warmth and comfort of the boarding house sitting-room thawed the heart of the "star" boarder. Turning to the landlady he murmured:

"Will you marry me?"

"Just a minute," replied the lady. "You have been here five years and never once have you grumbled at the food or failed to pay your bill every week. No, I'm afraid you're too good a customer to put on the free list."—Exchange.

Brevities

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good. The recent announcement that postwar trains might be equipped with radio loud-speakers should give road transport concerns just the fillip they need.—Punch (c.).

Accustomed as she has become to precision work, they may have to rewrite the cookbook for Rosie, to read—"Take 4.1752 ounces of butter—."—Detroit News.

People Are Thoughtful

Reading, Pa.

The writer's daughter, a member of the Marine Corps Reserve, stationed at Norman, Okla., and five of the girls at the base decided to wind up their visit to Oklahoma City with a good dinner at one of the leading hotels. The dining room was filled with prosperous-looking individuals and many officers. The five Marines were the only Privates in the place.

The girls ordered dinners they felt they could afford as funds were getting low. As they progressed with the meal they became aware that a near-by family group, a man, his wife, and two small daughters, enjoyed watching them. While the Marines were still eating, this family left. Later, when the girls called for their bill the waitress replied that it had already been paid. The waitress explained that the man who had been sitting at the near-by table with his family had taken care of their bill. Mrs. W. P.

The Taffles—*Believing's Seeing* By PALMER

I DON'T KNOW WHY THEY KEEP THROWING THAT SILLY STICK
AND I DON'T KNOW WHY I KEEP CHASING IT—
BUT I SUPPOSE I MUST HUMOR THEM—
FLOOP!
MY! MY! WHAT A MULTITUDE!
WHIZZ!
Yore Palmer

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Professional Touch* By LE PELLEY

SAY . LISTEN TO THAT BEAUTIFUL MUSIC COMING OUT OF TUBBY'S HOUSE !
WHAT MUSIC WAS THAT ? IT WAS GRAND !!!
OH.... JUST ONE OF MY NEWER PIECES
WELL, I CERTAINLY TAKE BACK EVERY-THING I EVER SAID ABOUT YOUR PLAYING ... IT WAS PRETTY GOOD...
HMM... WAS
ER... I GUESS I'LL HAVE TO TELL YOU... IT WAS MY PIECE BUT MY MUSIC TEACHER WAS PLAYING IT...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Spooky Stuff* By RODGERS

WOW!
WHOO
Was it spooky out there by that old cellar door last night!
"Do you think that prowler could have been old Redfield himself?" the Boss whispered-
Huh! What an idea!!

The Adventures of Waddles—*What Candy Bars?* By THE HAGERS

TED, HOW ARE YOU GETTING ALONG WITH PEGGY?
SHE'S PRETTY, WADDLES, BUT ONE COULD HARDLY CALL HER ERUDITE.
TED, SOMETIMES THE BEST CANDY BARS COME IN VERY PLAIN WRAPPERS.
BUT HOW YOU GOING TO PROVE THAT THESE DAYS?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Let's Pull Together

One almost feels as if a schoolmarm should enter the Wilson-Nelson tangle and exclaim, "Boys!"

This rift in the vital War Production Board is largely based on personalities and hence is doubly unfortunate. Nothing is gained by taking sides.

To the WPB Mr. Nelson has brought a certain equanimity and balance, a soothing and harmonizing influence to a hectic and high-pressure job. Mr. Wilson has been the dynamo. His energy is immense and infectious.

Together, they have blended into a combination that has directed, despite mistakes, fumbles, bumbles and what not, a production job that has marshaled such an array of steel and iron and explosives as the world never hopes to see again. They have blazed trails in production and distribution and methods that can give the greatest guidance to an improved peacetime living.

And that is our point.

For while the news from the battle fronts is such as to suggest an early end to the European phase can be expected, and while some relaxing of the tension and some letting off of steam at home appears inevitable, the fact is clear that, just as on the battlefield, there is still a job to be done on the home front.

In some ways it is the most important job of all. It is not only the job of winding up war production. It is not just the job of helping to get factories reconverted. It is, above all, getting the peacetime economic wheels spinning off to a good start.

The War Production Board cannot do all this. It requires a nation-wide political and economic effort comparable to the war effort itself—and with a much happier end in view, even the objective of full employment and an economically prosperous world.

It is going to require vision and leadership in the White House, courageous and liberal legislation from Congress, continued sacrifices from businessmen and public leaders in staying on the job in Washington.

For the moment, we regret to say, none of these factors are vividly present. The White House is giving little direction, at least on the surface, Congress is having a Roman holiday of reactionaryism, cutting down even the inadequate George bill to a thin shadow, and the business leadership, as exemplified by Mr. Wilson, is champing to get out of Washington.

Perhaps this little blowoff may help clear the air. Big opportunities are just ahead for America. This is the time, more than ever before, to pull together.

A Future for the Jeep?

One forgets that it was only a very few years ago that "jeep" was the name of a mythical comic creature, invented by E. C. Segar, the cartoonist who originated Popeye the Sailorman. The "jeep" was a winsome little beast who seemed to be neither fish nor fowl nor good red herring—no one knew what he was, exactly.

Today we know what a jeep is and virtually everybody, from six-year-old boys to Guadalcanal heroes, knows what a jeep can do. The effort in Congress to amend the surplus property bill so as to enable returning servicemen to buy the tough little battle-buggies at a low price after the war brings up the question, What is the future of the jeep?

Unquestionably, it has a place ready and waiting for it on the ranch and farm. But when people only want to get about ordinary macadam highways again, what then? Will it become the college boys' darling and take over the honored position of the ancient Model T? Or will suburban families use it instead of the increasingly popular beach-wagon for marketing, getting the children to school, etc.?

Undoubtedly, the jeep has captured the imagination of youth in advance. The jive set may make it a postwar craze. But we doubt if any great number of people will long submit to the pounding handed out by the jeep. Even spring seats will hardly fit it for anything but short trips and the most rugged owners. Americans have never taken to the small car; they have always demanded comfort. Our guess would be that before the jeep wins a lasting place in civilian life it will have to be so reformed and dressed up that a G. I. won't recognize it.

Vern Sprague, Maine sage, says: "Too bad we can't store up sum uv this heat fer winter, but broadcastin' Senate sessions will be a purty good substitute."

A U. N. M. S. C.?

We do not agree with the view attributed to the British at Dumbarton Oaks that the time has not yet come to plan an international police force. But there is merit in the alternative reportedly proposed by them. And it need not be merely an alternative.

This would be a continuation and expansion of the present Anglo-American Combined Chiefs of Staff. The British plan envisages a United Nations Military Staff Committee, with regional divisions operating under it, to advise the executive council of the security organization on military problems, and arrange for fulfilling military needs, involved in checking an outbreak of aggression.

Under this system the military leaders of the Powers responsible for enforcing the peace would remain in continuous consultation. This is a good idea. It is absolutely necessary if we are not to have a nucleus of an international police, as proposed by Russia in its plan for an air arm to check aggression. And the United Nations staff should be useful even if first steps to check aggression were undertaken automatically by an air force.

Inside Paris

It may be some time before we have the full story of what has happened in Paris in the last two weeks, culminating in the premature report of the city's liberation. But enough is now known to disclose that there was good faith behind the report and also to raise a question as to whether Allied military plans for driving toward the "robot coast" have been upset by having to divert forces to complete the city's capture.

When General Koenig, chief of the French Forces of the Interior, announced on August 23 that the city was liberated, the patriots apparently had control of the city and had sent one of their leaders to General Bradley's headquarters with the news that they had forced the German garrison to ask for an armistice. The Parisians had staged a real revolt, beginning with a strike of 10,000 police on August 12. They had seized the main public buildings and the populace had risen.

Apparently the Nazi commander wished to withdraw forces that were west of Paris through the city. Then the Germans broke the truce and made a fresh attempt to hold Paris. While the patriots controlled much of the center of the city, the enemy seems to have had strong forces around it. At the moment it appears that the French-American forces detached by General Bradley to help the patriots are having to fight their way into the city.

The Allied military problem is to prevent such a spreading of their forces that they will lose the concentrated power to drive through any defense line the Germans attempt to establish. The plan is to go through holes, cut the enemy's communications and catch his troops from behind. Apparently General Bradley and General Patton have been pouring their main strength around Paris, and particularly through the Mantes-Gassicourt crossing of the Seine with intent to cut back north, penning the Germans against the coast.

We must hope that the Paris diversion has not seriously delayed this operation. For much as the world welcomes the freeing of Paris, the great military objective is to cut off the limb of German power on which enemy forces around the city hang.

Liquor and Delinquency

Liquor has now figured three ways in Boston's teen-age delinquency crisis, in which two servicemen fell victims, one fatally, to youthful gangs.

First, according to a confession which the police reported they obtained from a member of one of the gangs, liquor prepared a victim. Part of the technique of this gang evidently was to watch for a victim under the influence of liquor, to be sure of easy prey.

A second way in which liquor played a part in these crimes was disclosed when a girl—used as a lure by one of the bands—told how she had snatched a pint of liquor from the victim and caused him to chase her to the spot where the gang lay waiting.

The third contribution which liquor made to this lurid spectacle of youthful crime was highlighted in the words of a police official. He pointed out that if some youthful delinquency must be attributed to the fact that parents working in war plants have not time enough to devote to their children, a still more serious aspect of the problem could be traced to parents who spend too much time in taverns.

Look Out, Adolf, the Avalanche Has Started!

Our Readers Say—

"Are We Really Winning?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Erwin Canham's article, "Are We Really Winning the War Yet?" strikes a responsive note with me. It has been evident that the devastation and destruction physically visible among the nations across the water takes the form here that is more subtle.

Our business, industry, homes, government have been under constant mental bombardment, with many casualties appearing in the headlines under misleading captions, because they can be put only in terms of what the eye sees and the ear hears. A physical bomb would be so much easier to understand, and all hands would buckle to in self-forgetfulness. But pent-up elements of selfishness, racial hatred, greed—all explosive states of mind—can be stifled only in oneness of purpose.

Let each ask himself: Am I lighting the fuse, or am I stamping it out?

(Mrs.) SARAH V. CORNELIUS

Hartford, Conn.

Fair Dealing Urged

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have always appreciated The Christian Science Monitor's editorials on organized labor and believe the stand taken to be better than that of any newspaper I have ever read. However, letters from readers that are printed show a tendency toward condemning every union. As a labor-union member for many years, I would like to correct some of these viewpoints.

A writer not long ago stated that too many union meetings are being held in taverns. This may convey a wrong impression to many readers as I have never known of a meeting being held in such a place and, indeed, if it was held there I would not attend. It is a regrettable fact that workers (whether union or not) think they must drink.

Yes, unions are not as good as they should be. Fair dealing at the top goes a long way toward harmonious conditions at the bottom; so let us be fair in our judgment. We should never cease to oppose whatever is wrong. Legislation compelling unions to be more responsible is inevitable, but in the meantime let management take its share of the blame.

D. J. M.

Los Angeles

"Mothers' Most Important Job"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue of Aug. 4, I read with much pleasure a letter from one of our readers, "Mothers' Most Important Job."

I heartily agree with the writer. Those who have the privilege of being mothers have a wonderful opportunity of helping to shape and build the characters of the world's future citizens. It is most important that this high task should begin in the home.

We hear much about the Allied nations supervising the education of the Axis children during the postwar period. That is fine, but let us not forget the high tasks we have at home in educating our children in Christian ideals.

America will be one of the leaders among the nations in other important essentials during the postwar period, and her children also must be able to play their part in helping to pave the way for the future citizens of the world. Mothers, you have a high task.

New York (Miss) M. G. RAINE

"Breaks the Spell"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This is just a line of thanks for the humorous articles appearing on the Editorial Page recently, about the old hat, the serge suit, etc. In these times an editorial like that sort of breaks the spell of tenseness. I enjoy that sense of humor, and shall look for more of these editorials. I liked, too, the editorial June 30 about saving tin for the brewers.

MARION MERRILL

Winthrop, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

Pertinax Tells

The Bookshelf

Scores of books on the fall of France have been published in the United States and in Great Britain. No author has brought more complete evidence against the men responsible for the French collapse, however, than Pertinax (André Géraud) in THE GRAVEDIGGERS OF FRANCE (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $6).

The publisher's statement that "this is a monument of lucid and accurate journalism" is entirely justified. Pertinax is a great French journalist. And one of the most experienced observers of his country's foreign relations. From time to time, he has been considered the mouthpiece of the French Foreign Office or of the French General Staff, but again and again Pertinax has proved his complete independence of any external influence and his complete journalistic integrity.

This integrity, unfortunately, has been extremely rare among the top men of the French press. Pertinax is a writer of conservative background but he has been too farsighted and too honest to be taken in by fascist enticements. When he saw that the bulk of the French conservatives, dominated by their class interest, actually betrayed the national interests of the country, he did not hesitate to break with his former friends and to lead the fight against weakness, cupidity, and treason.

* * *

It is understandable that Pertinax, who for years has been right on the main issues of French foreign policy, deals harshly with French military and political leaders who by their faintheartedness and by their stupidity pushed "la patrie" into the abyss.

Pertinax knows no pity when he describes the shortcomings of the chiefs of the Third Republic — the Daladiers, the Chautemps, the Flandins, the Gamelins and the Weygands, who were weak or blind or corrupt enough to walk into the trap set by the "Führer." Like many other French patriots, Pertinax is particularly bitter about Paul Reynaud, that intelligent but weak politician, whose moral breakdown as French Premier opened the way to treason and to eventual capitulation.

* * *

But if the French journalist blames Gamelin, Daladier, Reynaud and the other Republicans because "they failed and fell," he condemns as outright criminals Marshal Pétain and the gang of French conservative diehards and fascists who used the ambitious and already slightly senile general as figurehead of their conspiracy to sell France to the Nazis.

* * *

Pertinax delivers the death blow to the "Pétain legend"—still widely believed in the Anglo-Saxon countries—according to which the Marshal came out of retirement to serve his country in its darkest hour. The French surrender had been skillfully planned for years by Pierre Laval and by the other members of the fascist conspiracy. Marshal Pétain perhaps did not understand the full implications of the political intrigue in which he was entangled. But he was sufficiently aware of what Laval and his friends were aiming at and was willing to overthrow the French Republic to win personal power. "There is really no Pétain enigma. His record is all too clear."

The completeness of Pertinax's inside information on the French leaders is the strength and, at the same time, the weakness of his book. Students of French history will find an enormous amount of accurate and partly new information spread over the more than 600 pages of "The Gravediggers." But they will be left somewhat bewildered by the innumerable details and anecdotes Pertinax has accumulated to illustrate his story. Not all of these are important, and their accumulation makes his book sometimes cumbersome reading.

Moreover, Pertinax, though a great journalist, is no historian or sociologist. Students who want to discover the more general reasons for the French collapse will have to complete their research by turning to the books of other French authors.

E. K.

Land on Hand—a Problem

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

While a lot of soldiers overseas dream about owning a small farm of their own, Congress is in the midst of deciding whether there will be many such after the war.

At the close of the war, the Government will have about 6,500,000 acres of surplus land to put on the market—the site of has-been military camps, ammunition depots, housing projects, and other wartime activity. This can either go into big industrialized farms or it can go into small farms—"one man-one mule" places they call them in the South.

Congress, at this point, is sharply divided on the problem. A bill under discussion in the Senate provides specifically that agricultural land shall be disposed of in a manner to encourage its acquisition for family-sized farms. A bill passed by the House this week, by contrast, leaves untouched an order of Will L. Clayton, Surplus Property Administrator, turning over to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the job of disposing of the property and allowing private real estate brokers to handle the job "at established conventional rates."

New Dealers who favor the family type farm charge that the Clayton system would encourage the growth of industrialized farming and extend monopolistic ownership of land.

A Houston, Texas, cotton banker, Mr. Clayton has been a key man in the mechanization of cotton farming in the Southwest which has brought cheaper production to the area but has added to the difficulties of the Southeastern cotton farmers.

Mr. Clayton indicated in testimony before the Senate War Investigating Committee this week that he had little use for the Farm Security Administration which helps tenants buy their own land and would undoubtedly play a part in reconversion if the Senate bill is adopted.

The Senate bill not only ignores Mr. Clayton's views but would replace him as "czar" of surplus property with an eight-man board whose members would be appointed by the President and approved by the Senate.

Mr. Clayton, a close associate of Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, believes that the Government should dispose of its surplus property as soon as it can. The Senate bill takes the position that getting rid of surplus property speedily is less important than disposing of it in a manner that will promote social welfare.

Liberal opponents of the Clayton philosophy are being led by Assistant Attorney General Norman Littell, in charge of the Justice Department's lands division, a former Rhodes scholar from Indiana who came here by way of Washington State.

Littell says that Clayton's order was issued as a result of influence wielded by the National Association of Real Estate Boards, which advocates the Government stepping out of the real estate picture as quickly as possible.

Clayton's opponents say that the RFC is banker-minded and not equipped to handle farm lands. These lands, they insist, should be handled by the Interior Department and the Department of Agriculture, which by making use of the Farm Security Administration would see that the land is sold in units suited to family-type ownership and operation.

This viewpoint was championed so vigorously in the Senate that into the preamble of the bill this was written as one of its purposes: "To strengthen the position of small businesses and the traditional family-sized farms as the cornerstone of the American way of life." In the sale of farm land, preference would be given to former owners of the area, to their heirs, to former tenants, and to war veterans.

No matter who wins out in Congress on the lands disposal fight, the industrialization of farms in the United States will go on. A machine age calls for bigger units of production on the farm as well as in the factory.

One of the big developments in the South after the war may be a mechanical cotton picker bringing tremendous displacement of farm tenants.

Industrialization can come fast, rolling up huge profits into a few pockets, or it can come more slowly, lifting up workers instead of treading them down. With 6,500,000 acres of land in his hands for disposal, Uncle Sam needs great wisdom to divide it up to the best advantage of all.

What a Pilot Learned in China

The Wide Horizon

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

LOS ANGELES

The United States must get matériel to China, if only for reasons of self-interest, Col. Robert Lee Scott, Jr., said in Los Angeles the other day. Yes, even if it means driving a tunnel through the Himalayas.

He spoke of China with the intimacy of one who knows it as the Flying Tigers know it—a country of 400,000,000 patriots, vastly separated by prodigious mountains and huge plains, yet united by a purpose which Japan cannot crush.

China wants American civilization, he went on to explain. If it wins the war with our help, it will want all the technological and industrial assistance we can give. It will want our engineers—by the thousands.

Colonel Scott is not one of the Flying Tigers, but the Tigers, he said, taught him to fight. He was sent to the Eastern war theater soon after Pearl Harbor, flew supplies and ammunition into China, and was made Commander of the Twenty-third Fighter Group under Gen. Claire Chennault when the Tigers became part of the Army Air Forces.

His book, "God Is My Co-Pilot," was a best seller and is being filmed. As its author, speaking with a forcefulness born undoubtedly of native persistence—he bought his first airplane at age 13—he has one chief conviction which he would like to see become a best seller among American convictions: The importance of China to the victory in the East.

That was his subject at Town Hall here. His address, tuned to an almost reverent appreciation for the Chinese as well as to a transparent faith in God as steering human destiny, got a big ovation.

The war against Japan will not be won, he emphasized, without shore-based bombers. Carrier-based bombers, he said with conviction, will never do the job alone.

"We have got to take back China's seaports," Colonel Scott said. "And we must retake Rangoon."

He saw no adequate excuse in any of three reasons for not giving China help enough—the Himalayas, complacency, or the theory of putting all eggs in one basket.

What he saw was Chinese heroism. The Chinese fight with squirrel guns, he said, and wear straw shoes. They smile—not because they are happy, but to prove their pluck.

They have no more big cities, the Colonel said. The Japs have taken their New Yorks, their Chicagos, their Los Angeles. All they have left are the Podunks.

And a united faith in Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Answering a question about Chinese Communists, Colonel Scott said he had never found a Chinese, anywhere in China, who was not loyal to the Generalissimo, and he gave it as his opinion that propaganda about division could be traced to the puppet ruler of Manchukuo.

It was a Chinese doctor who gave him the title for his book, he said. On October 25, 1942, he was flying against the Japs at Hong Kong. He was one of the American volunteer group serving as a nucleus to encourage the remaking of the Chinese air force. He was wounded. Back at base, a medical interne, asked:

"Do you fly alone? . . . Do you fire your guns alone? . . . Do you do your own navigating?" And so on. "Yes," answered young Scott each time, "all by myself."

"No," said the Chinese doctor quietly, "not alone. Someone is up there with you."

It may seem a hard saying, declared Colonel Scott, but the war is a blessing. It is teaching our young men democracy—those fellows who used to drive cut-down Fords, who were noisy at college, of whom it was said they could come to no good end.

Our boys, he pointed out, have learned that no country owes them a living. They have learned that they can expect from their country only the return on what they put into it with their own hands.

They have learned, he said, that all countries have greatness, and that countries must "swap" greatness with each other.

Colonel Scott is a Georgian, as Southern as pecan pie. But he also said without reservation that our boys will say to anyone who has fought beside them: "You have fought with me; you can vote with me. You have fought with me; you can live with me."

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